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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT  
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION  
OF SOVIET SCIENCE  
(13)

Summary No. 4913

21 August 1963

Prepared by

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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT

Organization and Administration of Soviet Science (13)

This is a serialized report consisting of unevaluated information prepared as abstracts, summaries, and translations from recent publications of the Sino-Soviet Bloc countries. Individual items are unclassified unless otherwise indicated.

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I. ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

USSR

1. July General Meeting of Academy

"The Basic Forces of Sciences -- In the Main Directions";  
Moscow, Pravda, 5 Jul 63, p 4

At the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR which was held 1-4 July 1963, the participants discussed ways of fulfilling the tasks before the Academy of Sciences USSR and how to unite their forces and direct them at the main trends of scientific research.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, presented a report at the meeting entitled "Science and Ideological Life." In his report he pointed out the importance of the June 1963 Central Committee Plenum for the history of the struggle for Communism, for new victories of the Soviet scientific world outlook, and for Marxism-Leninism. Fedoseyev stated that all spheres of scientific activity are in some way connected with ideology and developed this theme, linking scientific progress with the heritage of Leninist philosophy. He stated in conclusion that the main thing now is to increase the responsibility of scientific workers for both the theoretical and practical solutions of urgent problems. The most important demand of the CPSU Program is the creative approach to science, unceasing care about its development and enrichment, and about increasing its effectiveness.

Academics M.A. Lavrent'yev and P.N. Pospelov and corresponding members of the academy B.G. Gafurov, B.M. Kedrov, F.V. Konstantinov, and others took part in the discussion of Fedoseyev's report.

The resolution passed regarding the report "Science and Ideological Life" stated that the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR approves the decisions of the June 1963 Central Committee Plenum and considers it necessary to make them the basis of all of their work. The general meeting recognized the most important tasks of all scientific institutions and scientists to be the active cooperation of the party in ideological work and the strengthening in every way possible of the role of science in the development of the Communist world outlook and in the ideological and scientific education of the nation.

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The general meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR also discussed a number of organizational problems. They approved the new regulations and new structure of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Specialized departments were created in the academy which are called on to guide the leading directions of science and which unite scientists who work in the same field.

The general meeting approved the following 15 departments in the composition of the academy:

Department of Mathematics (all directions of mathematical science, particularly the development of methods of computer mathematics, of theoretical bases of cybernetics, and of logical bases of the theory of computers)

Department of General and Applied Physics (research on solid state physics, physics of liquid and gases, optics, acoustics, radiophysics and electronics, and also astronomy and astrophysics)

Department of Nuclear Physics (physics of the atomic nucleus, physics of elementary particles and cosmic rays)

Department of Physicochemical Problems of Power Engineering (research in the field of methods of generation and conversion of energy)

Department of Science of the Earth (science of the structure of the earth's crust, development of methods of extracting minerals, investigations of the seas and oceans, physics of the atmosphere, and physical geography)

Department of Mechanics and Processes of Control (research in the field of mechanics, theory of machines, theory and techniques of processes of control)

Department of General and Technical Chemistry (research on the chemistry of organic and inorganic compounds, including the chemistry of polymers and monomers, electrochemistry, radiochemistry and radiation chemistry, analytical chemistry, chemistry of pure and ultrapure substances)

Department of Physicochemistry and Technology of Inorganic Materials (research on metals and new metallurgical processes, on new inorganic materials, including materials for radio-engineering and electronics, heat-resistant materials, glass, sital, etc.)



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Department of Biochemistry, Biophysics, and Chemistry of Physiologically Active Compounds (research on the physicochemical bases of the organization of living matter, physiologically active substances, use of chemicals in agriculture, physiology of plants, and microbiology)

Department of Physiology (research on the physiology of man and animals)

Department of General Biology

Department of History, Department of Philosophy and Law, Department of Economics, Department of Literature and Language (these departments are to remain in their former composition)

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR is forming three sections of the Presidium to guide the work of the departments and of scientific institutions of the academy. These are: a section of physicochemical and mathematical sciences, a section of chemico-technological and biological sciences, and a section of social sciences.

According to the new regulations of the academy, elections in the academy are to be held simultaneously, once every 4 years. In connection with this statement of the regulations, the general meeting elected the president of the academy, vice-presidents, academician-secretaries of the departments, and other members of the presidium for a 4-year term.

Academician M.V. Keldysh was elected president of the academy.

Academicians V.A. Kirillin, M.A. Lavrent'yev, M.D. Millionshchikov, N.N. Semenov, and P.N. Fedoseyev were elected vice-presidents.

Academician N.M. Sisakyan, member of the presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR, was elected chief scientific secretary of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

The general meeting approved the academician-secretaries of the departments who were elected by the departments. They are: Academicians A.A. Arzumanyan, L.A. Artsimovich, N.N. Bogolyubov, V.I. Vekaler, A.P. Vinogradov, N.M. Zhavoronkov, Ye.M. Zhukov, M.D. Millionshchikov, A.N. Nesmeyanov, B.N. Petrov, P.N. Fedoseyev, V.N. Chernigovskiy, and M.M. Shemyakin.

Academician-secretaries of the departments, academician presidents of the academies of the union republics, and other prominent scientists became a part of the presidium of the academy.

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Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences USSR B.Ye. Rykhovskiy and M.B. Khrapchenko were approved as acting academician-secretaries of the departments.

Academician M.V. Keldysh, president of the Academy of Sciences, delivered a speech to the general meeting.

Antonio Nunez Jimenez, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Cuba, attended the concluding session of the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

2. Sisakyan Explains Changes in Structure and Function of Academy

"Theory and Practice -- One," by Academician N. Sisakyan, Chief scientific secretary of Academy of Sciences USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 6 Jul 63, p 3.

The authority of our science, Sisakyan writes, is higher than ever, but so is the responsibility of scientists. The creation of the material-technical base of Communism depends to a large degree on the progress of our science, on how quickly scientific discoveries are introduced into production, on how correctly the directions of research are chosen, and on how quickly new fields of science and technology are provided with personnel.

This means that at the new stage of the building of Communism the role and significance of the Academy of Sciences USSR must be changed. By the decisions of the party and the government, the academy will become the main headquarters for the front of scientific research in the USSR.

To this headquarters is entrusted the general leadership of the most important work being done in the union republic academies of sciences, scientific research establishments, and vuzes (higher educational institutions). The academy must define the basic directions of scientific research in the natural and social sciences and coordinate work in these fields. The academy is also responsible for the correct guidance (napravleniye) of financing, material-technical supply, and capital construction in the scientific establishments of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the union republic academies.

Under these conditions the work of the academy and its position in the system of scientific establishments change cardinally. Where earlier the academy's cares did not extend much beyond the limits of its scientific institutes, now it has the responsibility for the development of research in all the leading directions of the social and natural sciences.

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The elevation of the role of the academy unconditionally involves the reorganization of its scientific and scientific-organizational work, and also the reorganization of work in the preparation and training of scientific cadres. There were serious defects in the structure of the Presidium and departments of the academy that existed until just recently, and in the system of interrelations between the Academy of Sciences USSR and the republic academies. In the majority of cases the departments of the Academy of Sciences united very different and distant fields of science; for instance, mathematics, physics, astronomy, and geophysics were all represented in the Department of Physicomathematical Sciences. Now, under the new conditions, it is no longer expedient to divide theoretical research and its practical application in the economy. The sources of development of technology lie in the natural sciences, and the correct direction of science and the practical utilization of its achievements are possible only if the efforts of specialists working in the area of theory and in the area of the realization of theoretical accomplishments are united.

The new structure of the Academy of Sciences USSR, which radically changes things, was affirmed at the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR which was held from 1 to 4 July 1963.

Three sections of the Presidium and 15 specialized departments were formed for the guidance (rukovodstvo) of the work of the departments and the scientific establishments. The section of physicochemical and mathematical sciences includes the departments of mathematics, general and applied physics, atomic physics, physicochemical problems of power engineering, earth sciences, and mechanics and the processes of control. The section of chemicochemical and biological sciences contains the departments of general and technical chemistry, physical chemistry and the technology of inorganic materials, biochemistry, biophysics and the chemistry of physiologically active compounds, physiology, and general biology. The departments of history, philosophy and law, economics, and literature and language make up the section of social sciences.

Each department of the Academy of Sciences USSR will become a scientific and scientific-organizational center with complete responsibility for the development of the corresponding field of science in the country. All questions of the development of one field of science or another in the Academy of Sciences USSR, the academies of sciences of the union republics, and the vuzes will be within its jurisdiction. It must also be responsible for the utilization of scientific achievements in the economy and culture of the country.

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics will guide the activity of the academies of the union republics. Discussions at meetings of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR of questions related to the activity of the

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union republic academies will take place with the participation of the presidents of the academies of sciences of the union republics -- they will have the deciding vote.

Such a reorganization does not mean any sort of infringement of the rights of the union republic academies of sciences to decide the current problems of the life of the republic academies. As before, they will develop scientific research and guide the work of the institutes. The question is to determine, by joint efforts, the general questions of principle concerning the directions of the work of the institutes, the quality of their work, the coordination of research in the development of fundamental problems, and the development of science and the realization of scientific achievements in the economy and culture of the country.

The new regulations of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the changes resulting from them were adopted to further strengthen the bond of science with the life of the country. The main goal of the resolutions adopted by the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR is to raise the level of scientific research in the country, to improve the coordination of scientific work, to strengthen the material-technical base of Communism, and to improve the preparation and training of scientific cadres in order to achieve the new frontiers of Soviet science.

3. Responsibilities of Academy

"Reserves of Science," by Academician V. Kirillin, vice-president of Academy of Sciences USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 30 Jun 63, p 3

In this article Kirillin notes the importance of putting the latest achievements of Soviet science and engineering into practice in the shortest possible time. In this respect, he mentions Soviet work in mathematics, nuclear physics, solid state physics, chemistry, and other branches of natural sciences. He notes that achievements of Marxist-Leninist science have found their clearest expression in the new Party Program. The future development of social-economic sciences on the basis of Marxism-Leninism is of first-ranking importance for the building of Communism, according to Kirillin.

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The resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR about improving the work of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics which was passed in April 1963 is an important step in improving the leadership of scientific research in the natural and social sciences. It will no doubt have a great influence on the successful development of Soviet science and will promote the best and fullest practical utilization of results of scientific research, Kirillin states.

The responsibility for leadership and coordination of scientific research in the field of natural and social sciences was given to the Academy of Sciences USSR by this resolution. The activity of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics must be concentrated on the development of research for the leading directions of natural sciences, revealing the laws of phenomena of nature, laying new paths of technical progress; on the realization of future scientific research directly connected with the development of industry; on the basic problems of social sciences. The resolution gives the Academy of Sciences USSR the necessary rights and the responsibility for the development of natural and social sciences.

The decisions of the November 1962 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU which determined that the leadership of science and engineering should be carried out by the state committees for branches of the economy, and the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR on improving the work of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics which gave the Academy of Sciences USSR the responsibility for leadership of scientific research for the natural and social sciences established a complete system of organization and leadership of sciences for all the most important directions. The Academy of Sciences USSR, in close working contact with the academies of sciences of the union republics, agencies, leading higher educational establishments, ministries, state committees, and sovnarkhozes must ensure rational utilization of all resources for the most successful development of science and at the same time make a great contribution to the development of the economy and culture of the Soviet Union.

The tasks placed before the Academy of Sciences USSR are responsible and complex. To best fulfill them, a change in the structure of the academy is being made. Instead of the 9 previously existing departments (the majority of them embraced an extremely wide circle of scientific problems), 15 more specialized departments are being established which will carry out scientific leadership of research in the field of natural and social sciences. The important aspect of the change in the structure of the Academy of Sciences USSR is the unification in a single department of many important natural-scientific and technical problems. There is every reason to suppose that such unification will be beneficial both for natural sciences and for engineering.

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At present, more than 90 councils and commissions are operating in the Academy of Sciences USSR. Their task is the coordination of scientific research for the individual, most important scientific problems which are being worked on by various scientific institutions in the country. The majority of these councils and commissions succeeded, depending on well-supplied scientific information, in improving the planning of scientific research and utilization of existing resources for many important directions. Many councils and commissions regularly organize scientific conferences, reports, and seminars. It is necessary to suppose that the transfer of councils and commissions for scientific problems to the subordination of new, specialized departments of the academy will improve their work.

4. Work in Electron Microscopy Improved

"On the Work of the Laboratory of Electron Microscopy"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 6, 1963, pp 96-97

In recent years the amount of research completed in the Academy of Sciences USSR with the aid of electron microscopy has increased greatly. Electron microscopy facilities have been established in a number of institutes.

A positive example of the organization of electron-microscopy research is the establishment of the interinstitute Laboratory of Electron Microscopy of the Department of Biological Sciences. In such a specialized laboratory the efficiency of use of electron microscopes is much higher. They have completed a number of research investigations on the study of the structure of viruses, the discovery of ultramicroscopic organism-like bodies in soil, and the exposure of new elements in the structure of muscular protofibrils. A great deal of work has been done to train specialists who work with electron microscopy in medical-biological and other institutions of the Academy of Sciences.

At the same time, in the academy as a whole there is a noticeable lag in electron-microscopy research from the level of world science, particularly in electron microscopy of high resolution.

With the aim of eliminating this lag as fast as possible, the Presidium has given the following tasks to the Laboratory of Electron Microscopy, along with investigations of biological structures with the aid of electron microscopes of high resolution: the development, utilization, and introduction of new methods of high-resolution electron microscopy, including the study of wet objects in a gaseous medium; approbation, utilization, and introduction of new forms of basic and auxiliary techniques of high-resolution electron microscopy; scientific-methodical assistance to electron microscopy facilities (courses for beginning microscopists, technical-methodical seminars, scientific conferences, exchange of experience, etc); engineering-technical assistance to electron microscopy facilities of institutions of the Academy of Sciences USSR; and the submission of the possibility of work on microscopes of high resolution to associates of biological institutions of the Academy of Sciences.

A number of measures for strengthening the material-technical base of the laboratory were outlined.

5. Research Work of Siberian Department

"Scientific Siberia," by Prop G. Migirenko, secretary of Party Committee of Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR, and Lenin Prize Winner; Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 1 May 63, p 3

Research carried on in the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR covers a wide range of topics: the creation of new computer engineering and its use in the national economy; controlled thermonuclear synthesis; peaceful study of explosions; development of methods of hydromining of coal and other minerals; production of highly productive varieties of different agricultural plants; creation of unique monomers and polymers; etc.

Up until 1957 there was hardly one Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR in Siberia. Now there are approximately 50 academicians and corresponding members and more than 1,000 doctors and candidates of sciences. Many came from Moscow and Leningrad. The Ukraine also sent a considerable number of scientists from the Institute of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR. Young people who have graduated from the vuzes of Kiev, Khar'kov, and L'vov work with them.

6. Additional Facilities for Siberian Institute

"Secret of Heterosis," by V. Smirnov; Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 10 Apr 63, p 4

A base of the Institute of Cytology and Genetics of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR has been established in eastern Kazakhstan. More than 200 hectares there are now planted with experimental crops of wheat, corn, sugar beets, sunflowers, etc.

According to Yuriy Petrovich Miryuta, the head of the base, the Siberian institute chose this site because the soil and climatic conditions in the region of Ust'-Kamenogorsk are exceptionally favorable for cultivation of a great number of agricultural crops. These conditions make it possible to carry out various experiments on "alteration" of plants and attain the desired results. The staff of the base is striving to establish new varieties of these crops not only for various natural zones of Siberia, but also for a number of regions of the Kazakh SSR, particularly Tselinnyy Kray.

Scientists there are working to introduce new highly productive varieties of various crops and also to discover the secret of heterosis, or the increased vigor of plants due to cross-breeding.



7. Forthcoming Congresson Theoretical and Applied Mechanics

"meeting of the Second All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics"; Moscow, Zhurnal Prikladnoy Mekhaniki i Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, No 2, Mar/Apr 63, back cover

The USSR National Committee on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, in conjunction with the Institute of Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences USSR and Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, will conduct the Second All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics in January-February 1964.

The work of the congress will be divided into the three following sections:

I. Section on General and Applied Mechanics with subsections (1) Analytical Mechanics and the Theory of Stability of Motion, (2) Stellar Ballistics, (3) Oscillations and Control, (4) Gyroscopes, (5) Theory of Mechanisms and Machines, and (6) Problems of Teaching Machines.

II. Section on the Mechanics of Liquids and Gases with subsections (1) General Hydromechanics, (2) Aerodynamics and Gas Dynamics, (3) Theory of Plasma and Rarefied Gases, (4) Motion of a viscous Fluid, Boundary Layers, Turbulence, and Heat Transfer, (5) Hydrodynamics of Multicomponent Systems, and (6) Applied Ryrogas Dynamics.

III. Section on the Mechanics of Solides with subsections (1) Theory of Elasticity, (2) Theory of Plasticity, (3) Theory of Plates and shells, (4) Rheology and the Theory of Creep, (5) Structural Mechanics, and (6) Mechanics of Loads.

The organization committee for the Congress consists of the following: I. I. Artobolevskiy, N. Kh. Arutyumyan, G. I. Barenblatt, L. A. Galin, A. L. Gol'denveyzer, G. Yu. Dzhanelidze, A. A. Dorodnitsyn, A. Yu. Ishlinskiy, S. V. Kalinin, L. M. Kachanov, M. V. Keldysh, P. Ya. Kochnia, L. G. Loytsyanskiy, A. I. Lur'ya, Yu. A. Mitropol'skiy, G. K. Mikhaylov, N. N. Moiseyev, N. I. Muskhelishvili, A. A. Nikol'skiy, D. Ye. Okhotsimskiy, G. I. Petrov, I. M. Rabinovich, Yu. N. Rabotnov, V. V. Rumyantsev, L. I. Sedov, V. V. Sokolovskiy, G. G. Chernyy, and D. I. Sherman.

Inquiries should be addressed to Orgkomitet, Leningradskiy prospekt 7, Moscow A-40.

8. Use of Chemistry in Animal Breeding Discussed

"Achievements of Chemistry -- To Animal Breeders"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 14 Jun 63, p 3

At a recent Joint Session of the Department of Biological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Department of Animal Breeding of VASKhNIL (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin), conducted together with the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, scientists discussed the use of chemistry in animal breeding as a measure to increase the output of animal breeding products. Problems of animal breeding are now being solved in the laboratories of chemists, biochemists, biogeochemists, and microbiologists; they are no longer the concern of scientists-zootecnicians and veterinarians alone.

The scientists at the joint session discussed the problems of the use of vitamins, antibiotics, and microelements in the nutrition of agricultural animals, and a number of other urgent problems of animal breeding.

Republics

9. Azerbaijani Conference on Coordination of Research

"To Improve the Coordination of Scientific Work"; Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 7 May 63, p 2

On 6 May the Council for Coordinating of Scientific Research Work under the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaijan SSR held a meeting devoted to the results of research in the field of natural and humanitarian sciences on problems which were coordinated in 1962.

Opening the meeting, Chairman of the Council for Coordination and Presidents of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaijan SSR Z. Khalilov spoke on the problems placed before scientific workers by the November 1962 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU and the subsequent resolutions of the party and government.

Vice-President of the Academy M. Topchibashev informed the conference that in the past year, 14 very important problems in the field of natural sciences and 10 problems in the field of humanitarian Sciences were coordinated. He gave a detailed report on important work done in 1962 in cybernetics, semiconductor Physics, astrophysics, geology, radiobiology, the study of photosynthesis, physiology, use of chemicals in agriculture, etc.. In the field of humanitarian sciences valuable work was accomplished in the history of Soviet society, economics, literature and linguistics.

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Academicians A. Sumbatzade and I. Guseynov, Corresponding Members of the Academy M. Abutalybov and M. Musayev, and others spoke on existing deficiencies in the organization of coordination and in the activities of scientific councils on individual problems.

The conference approved the activity of the Council for Coordination and affirmed its report for 1962. It accepted practical suggestions for improving the coordination and control of work on important problems of natural and humanitarian sciences.

Doctor of Biological Sciences Ya. Isayev spoke on measures for improving the pastures of Azerbaydzhan and their rational use. M. Dzhaferov, Doctor of Philological Sciences, reported on the emergence and development of socialistic realism in Azerbaydzhan literature.

10. New Building Under Construction for Georgian Cybernetics Institute

"Little City of Science," by G. Gigitashvili; Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 21 Jul 63, p 4

A new building for the Scientific Research Institute of Cybernetics of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR is being built in Saburtalo on Prospekt Vasha Pshaveli. It was designed by architects T. Todradze, M. Chachanidze, and Z. Gvaramadze. The institute will include buildings for scientific research and experimental work, a building for experimental workshops, and radiotechnical workshops. A dormitory for institute personnel is also under construction.

11. Synthetic Materials To Be Studied in Riga Institute

"New Institute"; Moscow, Nedelya, 19-25 May 63, p 7

An Institute of the Mechanics of Polymers has been founded in Riga which will be one of the leading research institutions in the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR. The director of the institute, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR A. K. Malmeyster, stated that the scientists of the institute are to study synthetic materials and find rational methods for their practical application. Associates of the institute will pay particular attention to structures and buildings subjected to high stresses and to components and units operating in conditions of high speeds, pressures, and temperatures. The institute will study and generalize the achievements of Soviet and world science in the field of mechanics of polymers.

11. Latvian Academy Holds General Meeting

"Toward New Heights of Scientific Creativity"; Riga Sovetskaya Latvija, 18 Jun 63, p 3

On 15 June 1963, a general meeting of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR was held. The meeting was devoted to putting into practice an important document for the development of Soviet science -- the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR "On Measures for Improving the Activities of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics." President of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, Academician K. K. Plaude, reported on this problem.

The reporter dwelled on a number of very important achievements of Latvian scientists in the field of physics, chemistry, biology, and social sciences. The 22 Party Congress, the reporter continued, determined the electrification of the whole country to be one of the main problems of building the material-technical base of Communism. In accomplishing this problem, research on the development of power engineering systems and the study of the important physical-technical problems of power engineering was expanded from year to year. In particular, proposals for more than doubling the strength of the Plyavin Hydroelectric Station were worked out and adopted.

As a result of theoretical and experimental research, methods of cold welding manufacture were invented, an establishment for welding thin wires was created, and also an establishment for welding components of semiconductor apparatus and a number of other works important to the national economy were completed. The development of the technology of preparing commutators in a plastic base, which is successfully installed in the Riga Electromechanical Factory and a number of other factories of the country, is an important achievement in the field of mechanics.

Work in the field of the theory of the strength and deformation of concrete and the control of its quality and the development of the technology of vibro-mixing of concrete mixtures for the manufacture of different building materials has received wide application. Investigations of the use of radioactive isotopes in the national economy were first conducted in the republic academy.

Work in the field of chemistry received particular development. Latvian scientists conducted fundamental research on borate, corrosion of metals, roentgenography, analytical chemistry, and the chemistry of silicates.

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A new method has been worked out for hydrolyzing ligneous waste, vegetable wastes of agriculture, and peat with small quantities of concentrated sulfuric acid.

The study of biological bases of the action of microelements on plants is a large-scale work in the field of biology.

In the field of social sciences it is first of all necessary to note the work in the field of history. Fundamental investigations have been concluded by our scientists on the history of Latvia, and a number of monographs about the 1905-1907 Revolution in Latvia and the October Revolution in Latvia have been published. Compilation of history of Lettish literature was completed, a grammar of the contemporary Lettish language was published, a Russo-Latvian dictionary was published and also a series of bulletins on terminology. Collections of Latvian national songs, Latvian national tales and traditions were prepared and published and folk lore materials were published.

Economists prepared a number of works on the economics of agriculture, industry, and transportation and concentrated their strength especially on the study of the problem of the development of the productive strength of the republic and expanding the Western economic region.

Along with the accomplishments in the work of the academy, there are a great number of deficiencies. The reporter noted the great dispersion of subjects in several institutes, the lag in problems of introducing the achievements of science into industry, and the lag in training scientific personnel. Criticism expressed in the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR addressed the academies of sciences of the union republics also applies to us, Plaude noted. We often strive to copy the Academy of Sciences USSR, grasping a very broad front of research to the detriment of the pre-eminent development of the most productive research important for the future.

The reporter notes that in fulfilling the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR, a number of institutes were transferred from the Academy of Sciences to other departments.

Plaude dwelled in detail on the main problems of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics posed by the decisions of the party and the government.

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In conclusion, Plaude called on Latvian scientists to direct all of their strength, skills, and will toward the solution of those great problems which are placed before science by the Party Program in the great job of building Communism.

Vice-president of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, Academician P. I. Valeskalns, gave a report on the design of the new regulations of the academy of sciences of the republic. Then there was an animated exchange of opinions on the problem of the agenda. Latvian scientists ardently approved the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR about improving the activities of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics.

Academician A. I. Kalnyn' spoke about the important research carried on in the Institute of Forestry Problems and Wood Chemistry.

Academician A. M. Ozol stated that the party and the government have placed exceptionally important problems before biological science. Special significance is given to investigations about the physics and the chemistry of living things. Biology is called upon to work closely with other allied sciences, widely employing new technical achievements. Latvian biologists are conducting very important investigations on the molecular and cellular level. Recently the subjects of scientific work have been significantly reduced, and the efforts of scientists have been concentrated on the primary trends.

Academician A. K. Malmeyster spoke about the great significance of the party and government resolution concerning the problem of further development of Soviet science. He characterized the new principles of work by which research institutions of the republic should be guided.

Academician S. A. Giller Devoted his report to the contemporary problems of the relation between chemistry and biology.

Director of the Institute of Microbiology R. A. Kukayne spoke about the alluring prospects of virology. Latvian scientists, she said, are solving the essential problems of the struggle against the harmful viral diseases of man and animals. The results which are collected and anticipated offer great practical interest for medicine and agriculture. She devoted a considerable part of her report to the problem of technical microbiology.

In his report Academician E. A. Yakubaytis stated that the USSR has set up an aim -- to build Communism. The employees of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR are striving with all their strength to make their contribution to the building of Communism. The speaker told about the great possibilities of contemporary cybernetics.

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Academician L. K. Liyepin', Academician A. A. Schmidt, Chairman of the Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research Latvian SSR M. L. Raman, Corresponding Member of the Academy I. M. Kirko, and Deputy Director of the Institute of Economics P. V. Gulyan took part in the discussions.

The general meeting approved the design of the new regulations of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR and unanimously accepted the resolution which approved measures of the party and government directed toward the fastest possible application of scientific research to the practice of constructing the Communist society.



13. Research Work of Tadzhik Scientists

"This is Cheerful"; Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 1 May 63, p 2

During the last year the Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Tadzhik SSR solved a number of problems important for the USSR national economy.

A new method of low-temperature chlorinization of the ores of a number of rare metals was developed on the basis of the theoretical generalizations of many years of research, making it possible to extract valuable raw materials from unconditioned concentrates.

They introduced a new method for the flotation of mercury-antimony ores in the mining industry.

A new form of synthetic rubber, produced by Tadzhik scientists, is undergoing testing.

The introduction of the Nureksi Hydroelectric Station near Tadzhikistan opened wide prospects for the development of the chemical industry. The Institute of Chemistry is working on a number of problems connected with the development of chemistry in the republic. The personnel of its laboratories are studying the expansion of the most biologically important microelements in the biosphere in the territory of Tadzhikistan. The solution of the problem will make it possible to solve a number of very important problems in the field of agriculture and medicine.

14. Turkmen Academy Holds Meeting

"Meeting of Scientists"; Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 11 Jun 63, p 1

A general meeting of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR was held on 10 June in the House of Creative Workers.

The President of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR, Sh. B. Batyrov, opened the conference.

Two problems were on the agenda: measures for executing the regulations of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR "On Measures for Improving the Activities of the Academy of Sciences USSR and Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics," and changes in the regulations of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR.

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The president of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR, academician of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR Sh. B. Batyrov, reported on the first problem.

The chief scientific secretary of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR I. S. Rabochev, reported on the regulations.

The following people participated in a debate on the reports: head of the Department of Biological Sciences, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR O. N. Mamedniyasov; director of the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR, O. Kuliyeu; Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the republic, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR S. R. Sergiyenko; director of the Physicotechnical Institute of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR A. Berdyev; director of the Institute of Economics, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR A. Annaklychev; director of the Institute of the Desert of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR A. Babayev; and others.

First Secretary of the Turkmen Central Committee B. Ovezov spoke at the meeting.

The participants of the meeting unanimously approved the design of the new regulations and passed a resolution containing measures to improve the activities of the academy in accordance with the regulations of the party and the government.

Also participating in the meeting were the following: Secretaries of the Turkmen Central Committee V. N. Rykov and Ya. Khudayberdyev; Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR A. Klychev; Chairman of the Council of Ministers Turkmen SSR M. Gapurov; and Secretary of the Ashkhabad City Party Committee A. Satylov.

15. Ukrainian Academy Holds General Meeting

"All Productive Strength--to The Job of Communism"; Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 15 Jun 63, p 3

On 12 and 13 June, the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR held a general meeting in Kiev dedicated to furthering the development of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR Academician B. Ye. Paton gave a

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report on the fulfillment of the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR "On Measures for Improving the Activities of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics" and the resolution of the Ukrainian Central Committee and the Council of Ministers Ukrainian SSR "On Measures for the Improvement of the Activities of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR." G. S. Pisarenko, chief scientific secretary of the academy and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, gave a report "On the Design of the New Regulations of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR."

In his report, Academician B. Ya. Paton called the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR the great scientific center of the country. At present it has 93 academicians and 120 corresponding members. There are approximately 70 winners of Lenin medals and government awards among the scientists of the academy.

The Ukrainian school of scientists working in the field of solid state physics is well known in the USSR and abroad for its fundamental, theoretical, and experimental work in the fields of physics of metals, semiconductors, and molecular crystals. Important work concerning medium-energy nuclear physics is being carried on by the scientists of the academy. The general theory of digital automata worked out by the Ukrainian mathematicians is the fundamental scientific basis for the creation of cybernetics devices, the study of the problems of teachery and self-teachery of automata, and the solution of problems of automatic programming of new computers and cybernetic devices.

Scientific workers of the republics received world recognition in the field of physical-chemical research of the processes of welding of metals and also in the field of theoretical problems of powder metallurgy.

Chemists, biologists, geologists, botanists, and other scientists enriched Soviet science with new works, effectively cooperating to fulfill predetermined programs of the CPSU for the most rational and thorough utilization of natural resources.

Considerable work on the study of the cosmos is being carried on in the republic. Along with working out methods of transmitting signals and establishing radio communication in space, which will help to master the cosmos, scientists are conducting research in the field of astronomy to study physical conditions on the moon and other planets and to more exactly define the orbits and masses of celestial bodies.

In the field of social sciences, definite success has been achieved in studying and generalizing the processes of the economic, political, and spiritual lives of the Soviet society. But life persistently demands the advancement of the effectiveness of scientific research work.

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The resolutions of the Central Committee CPSU and Council of Ministers USSR and the Ukrainian Central Committee and Council of Ministers Ukrainian SSR, noted Paton are directed at the improvement of the organization of scientific research. The new structure of the academy allows it to concentrate its primary strength on vital fields, thus better dealing with questions of coordinating scientific problems. Nine specialized departments were created in the academy which will determine the primary trends and principal problems of planning scientific research and introducing the results into the national economy.

Scientists of the academy, the reporter emphasized, should make a sizable contribution to working out theoretical problems of diverse branches of the natural sciences and particularly in the fields of the physics of elementary particles, quantum chemistry, chemical thermodynamics, thermochemistry, the chemistry of high temperatures and pressures and also of important trends of contemporary biology (photosynthesis, structure and physicochemical nature and nucleic acids, proteins, radiobiology, and others).

One of the main problems is the realization of perspective scientific research, directly connected with development of such vital branches of technical progress as electrification, complex mechanization and automatization of industry, chemization of important branches of the national economy, radio-electronics, utilization of new sources of energy, and others.

Workers of the institutes of the department of social sciences should make a worthy contribution to the struggle between the Communist Party and hostile bourgeois ideologies.

Discussing the reports of Academician B. Ya. Paton and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR G. S. Pisarenko, participants of the general meeting approved the resolution of the party and the government on improving the activities of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics and called for a proposal to coordinate further development of Soviet science, strengthening its ties with life and with the practice of Communist construction.

Academicians of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR V. S. Gutyrva and V. B. Porfir'yev discussed the positive results of the reconstruction work of the Academy of Sciences. Academician of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR A. K. Val'ter devoted his report to the problems facing the scientists in conducting important scientific research work in atomic nuclear physics. Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR A. A. Gorodetskiy discussed the urgent problems of the development of biological science in the republics.

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Dwelling on the problems of the work of scientific institutes of the social sciences, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR I. Z. Shtokalo noted that the decisions to be made at the meeting of the Central Committee CPSU on ideological problems, which was to open in Moscow in a few days, will be reliable guide for the work of Soviet scientists.

The following people took part in the discussions of the reports: Academicians of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR K. K. Khrenov, P. N. Pershin, N. P. Barabashov, Ye. A. Shilov, L. K. Greben', N. N. Kuleshov, and I. T. Shvets; and Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR G. Ya. Pukhov, V. Ye. Ivanov, A. A. Smirnov, L. A. Shubenko-Shubin, N. A. Savchuk, and others.

The general meeting approved the design of the new regulations of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR. In an unanimously accepted resolution, the scientists of the academy assured the party and government that they would devote all their strength and knowledge for the further development of Soviet science, to the matter of Communism.

The general meeting elected Academician of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR V. S. Gutyr' and Academician of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR I. K. Beloded as vice-presidents of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR and confirmed the academicians-secretaries elected at the meeting of the new departments.

II. MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

USSR

16. Medical Institutes Change Subordination

"Briefly"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 19 Mar 63, p 4

The number of scientific research institutes of the union republic academies of sciences and the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR are transferring to new subordinations.

The following institutes will be under the control of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR: the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaijan SSR, the Institute of Roentgenology and Oncology and the Sector of Radiobiology of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, the Institute of Regional Medicine of the Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR, the Institute of Experimental and of Regional Medicine of the Academy of Sciences Tadzhik SSR, the Institute of Regional Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, and the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR.

The following institutes will be under the control of the Ministry of Public Health USSR: the Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the Central Scientific Research Dermatovenerological Institute; the Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Leprosy, and the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics of the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR.

The Kazan' Independent Design Technological Bureau for the Design of Medical Physiological Instruments of the Sredne-Volzhskiy Sovnarkhoz will also be under the control of the Ministry of Public Health USSR.

17. Subordination Change

"Current News"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 28 Jun 63, p 4

The Institute of Experimental Biology and Medicine of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR in Novosibirsk was placed under the authority of the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR. The construction of a clinical building for the institute will begin in the future.

18. New Division in Ministry of Health USSR

"Chronicle"; Moscow, Vestnik Otorinolaringologii, No 3, 1963, pp 125-126.

A Division of Inspection for the Quality of Apparatuses, Devices, and Instruments has been organized in the Ministry of Health USSR. The head of the division is M. A. Klyuyev. His task will be the control of the quality of manufactured products of this type. Physicians who discover any deficiencies or shortcomings in distributed or purchased apparatus, devices, and instruments are advised to send the appropriate observations, requests, and proposals to the Inspectorate for Quality (Moscow, Rakhmanovskiy per., 3, Ministry of Health USSR).

19. Number of Medical Libraries in USSR

"Only Figures"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jun 63, p 3

"In the cities and district centers of the country there are 4,300 medical libraries. Their stock consists of 42 million volumes of scientific and mass-popular literature, published in the USSR and abroad."

20. New Medical Institute in Moscow

"New Scientific Center"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 24 May 63, p 1

A Scientific Research Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery of the Ministry of Health RSFSR has been established in Moscow, according to this article.

The new center will work on problems of cardiovascular surgery, artificial blood circulation, reconstructive surgery on the gastrointestinal tract, and problems of reanimation. It will also be a methodical surgical center for the RSFSR and certain other union republics.

Prof B. V. Petrovskiy, active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, was approved as director of the institute.

"New Medical Center," by Physician V. Nikolayev; Moscow, Pravda, 6 Jun 63, p 4

According to this article the new Scientific Research Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery in Moscow is located in a spacious six-story building. The walls of the operating rooms are not faced with

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the usual white tiles, but with green and blue tiles. The surgical coats and caps are of the same green color. Investigations have shown that this tires the surgeon's eyes less and increases his efficiency.

In three operating rooms the ceiling is replaced by a transparent dome. Students and physicians can observe the work of the surgeon from above. In another room a color television camera is installed in a special shadow-free lamp, and a black and white television is installed in another one. This makes it possible to demonstrate rare operations in the academic lecture-hall.

In 12 operating rooms complex automatic systems aid the surgeon in watching the condition of the patient, controlling the depth of anesthesia, the pulse rate, arterial pressure, operation of the heart, biocurrents of the brain. Powerful conditioners create an artificial climate here. Ultraviolet irradiators attached to the walls free the air of microbes.

An X-ray-television installation and electronic-optical arrangements are used for diagnosis of complex cardiovascular diseases in the institute. In this way the dosage of irradiation only half that in the usual X-ray Apparatus.

21. Work of Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology

"According to the Great Plan"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta,  
4 Jan 63, p 1

According to this article, for the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, 1962 was characterized by a strengthening of theoretical research of the most important problems of medicine. The newest methods are being applied more widely in laboratories, and complex electronic devices are being utilized more effectively.

Problems of general immunology will occupy a large place in the plan of the institute for 1963. This includes such complex problems as biosynthesis and mechanism of formation of antibodies, and the role of humoral, tissue, and cell factors in the formation of immunity. Research on immunology of tumors, pathogenesis and treatment of infectious diseases, and the study of the effect of ionizing irradiation on cellular factors of immunity will be expanded significantly.

The staff of the institute has done a great deal for working out effective methods of preventing such infections as tularemia, brucellosis, tetanus, and others. New preparations proposed by the institute have been introduced into practice.



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The study of human diseases with natural foci will be continued in 1963. Particular attention will be paid to nosogeography of infectious diseases and development of methods of epidemiological prognoses. They are also testing and evaluating the effectiveness of preventative preparations.

Other important problems for 1963 include cosmic microbiology, genetics, and selection of microorganisms.

22. Problems of Old Age Discussed

"For Active Longevity"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta,  
28 May 63, p 2

An all-union scientific conference on the problem "The Motor Regimen and Aging" was held recently in Kiev. The conference was called by the Institute of Gerontology and Experimental Pathology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR along with the All-Union Scientific-Medical Society of Gerontologists and Geriatrists, the Central Council of the Union of Sport Societies and Organizations USSR, and the Central Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture.

Taking part in the conference were scientists, instructors from medical and pedagogical institutes, physicians from physical culture dispensaries and geriatric offices, and many practical physical culture and sport workers from Kiev, Moscow, Leningrad, Khar'kov, Sverdlovsk, Perm', Novokuznetsk, and other cities. They summed up the results of scientific work on problems of physical culture in middle-age and outlined ways of introducing the achieved results into practice.

The reports of professors P. Marchuk and A. Korobkov, docents N. Koroblev and I. Yablonovskiy, and candidates of medical sciences R. Motylyanskaya, G. Sichinav, and others were devoted to the basis of the motor regimen in the middle-aged and the elderly.

Doctor of Medical Sciences V. Frol'kis, Docent I. Muravov, and Candidate of Medical Sciences S. Tanin, associates of the Institute of Gerontology and Experimental Pathology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, reported on the study of physiological mechanisms of the effect of muscular activity on the organism during aging.

Investigations of age changes of functions and organs during conditions of muscular activity were reflected in the reports of Prof. S. Fudel'-Osipova and docents P. Sokolov, V. Erez, and A. Krasnovaya.

The problem of physical training, its effectiveness, mechanisms of influencing the most important functions of the organism during middleage, aroused particular interest. Reports on this subject were given by Prof K. Smirnov, L. Butchenko, Prof A. Savel'yev, Candidate of Biological Sciences P. Babarin, and others. The investigations showed that in the process of training, both for young people and the elderly, adaptation of functions to conditions of muscular activity are improved. However, the peculiarities of the older organism demand special forms of physical exercises.

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The board of the Ukrainian Scientific-Medical Society of Gerontologists and Geriatrists was elected at the conference.

23. Organizational Committee Chosen for 1966 Microbiology Congress

"National Committee Approved"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 15 Mar 63, p 1

The Ministry of Public Health USSR approved the personnel of the National Committee for Preparation for the Ninth International Microbiology Congress, which will be held in Moscow in 1966. The committee is composed of 89 scientists.

The Bureau of the Committee was also chosen. Its chairman will be member of the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR V. D. Timakov.

24. New Sanitary Statistics Department Established

"Current News"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 28 Jun 63, p 4

In the structure of the Department of Sanitary Statistics of the Institute of the Organization of Public Health and History of Medicine imeni N. A. Semashko, a division for the application of mathematical methods and computer engineering in sanitary-statistical work was established.

25. Vitaminologists Meet

"Meeting of Vitaminologists"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 22 Mar 63, p 1

The fifth scientific session devoted to problems of biochemistry, physiology, and clinical use of vitamins was held in the State Scientific Research Institute of Vitaminology of the Ministry of Health USSR. Director of the institute M. I. Smirnov talked about the basic trends of the scientific-practical activity of the institute.

Prof M. I. Shevlyagin's report was entitled "On Contemporary Vitaminology in the Clinic."

The report of R. V. Chagovets, professor of the Kiev Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, concerning the characteristics of the decomposition and excretion of vitamins by the organism emphasized that a solution of the problem of vitaminology is not feasible without study of tissue metabolism of vitamins in man.

Now the existence of hypervitaminosis B<sub>1</sub> is exposed to doubt. Yu. M. Ostrovskiy, docent of the Grodnenskiy Medical Institute, spoke on the possibility of the development of this condition by slow introduction of thiamin in increased doses.

R. L. Shub, professor of the Riga Medical Institute, offered original information on the use of vitamins in obstetrics. He told of a method worked out in this institute of prophylactic application of the vitamins of group B for preparing the nervous system for birth and for normal nervous activity at the time of birth.

More than 100 reports were heard in the session.

26. Tuberculosis Convention Held

"Forum of Physicians"; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 16 Apr 63, p 2

Phthisiatrists from the Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaydzhan, Belorussia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and other union republics recently attended the 28th scientific session of the Central Institute of Tuberculosis. Physicians and scientists considered new methods of therapeutic and surgical treatment and new chemical preparations which have been supplied to physicians. In the session great attention was given to problems of prophylaxis.

Participants of the session were to hear reports devoted to the attempt to treat chronic forms of illness. Approximately 100 reports on tuberculosis were to be considered at the meeting of specialists.

27. Meeting on Problems of Higher Nervous Activity Held in Leningrad

"Current News"; Leningradskaya Pravda, 19 Apr 63, p 4

The 20th meeting on problems of higher nervous activity was held recently in Leningrad. Physicians, physiologists, psychologists, and biologists from many Soviet cities participated. The meeting considered urgent problems of contemporary science connected with mental activity. Special attention was to be given to the application of mathematical analysis and facts of cybernetics for the study of the higher nervous activity of man and animals.

28. Medical Biology Seminar Held for Representatives of Medical Institutes

"New Things in the Life of Biology Chairs";  
Moscow, Meditinskaya Gazeta, 9 Jul 63, p 1

In connection with the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR on problems of biology, the role of biology chairs in medical vuzes (higher educational institutions) is growing. They must become active champions of biological principles and methods in the scientific and educational work of the vuzes.

For the realization of this goal, the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians and the Institute of Experimental Biology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR conducted a 1 1/2-month seminar in medical biology for the heads of chairs in medical institutes throughout the country. Lectures were delivered by such prominent scientists as Academicians A. I. Oparin and A. N. Belozerskiy; Members of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR N. N. Zhukov-Vereshnikov, V. M. Zhdanov, B. N. Klovskiy, and A. V. Lebedinskiy; Director of the Institute of Experimental Biology Prof. I. N. Mayskiy; and others.

The seminar program was very full and provided the audiences with the newest data in the fields of biology, medical genetics, and cybernetics. The also became acquainted with philosophical questions in biology.

At laboratory sessions in the Institute of Experimental Biology, the listeners studied methods of modeling genetic anomalies on somatic cells in culture and also on laboratory animals. The participants in the seminar visited the First and Second Moscow Medical Institutes, the Chairs of Biophysics and Genetics of Moscow State University, the experimental farm of the Institute of Genetics of the Academy of Sciences USSR in Lenin Hills, and the Institute of Surgery imeni A. V. Vishnevskiy.

29. Fourth All-Union Conference of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists Concludes

"Ahead -- a Great Deal of Work"; Moscow,  
Meditinskaya Gazeta, 9 Jul 63, p 2

The Fourth All-Union Conference of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists has concluded. For 7 days the successes, difficulties, and prospects for development of Soviet neuropathology and psychiatry were discussed. At present, there are about 20,000 neuropathologists and psychiatrists in the USSR.

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The participants paid special attention to questions of the further development of the methodology and theory of neuropathology and psychiatry. In investigations of diseases of the central nervous system and disorders of psychic activity, the question of the philosophical positions of the investigator acquires special significance.

The weak connection of neuropathologists and psychiatrists with investigators of adjacent problems, without which it is impossible to solve serious research tasks at the present time, was noted as one of the existing defects.

The conference noted the necessity of drawing up without delay a plan for a neuropsychiatric dispensary system for the country and of beginning it as soon as possible.

With the goal of total improvement of neurological and psychiatric aid, the Ministry of Public Health USSR organized at the conference a discussion of plans of methodological materials and positions, in particular of re-examining the existing classification and nomenclature of psychic diseases.

In all, about 500 scientific reports, devoted to both general and specific problems, were delivered at the plenary and sectional meetings of the conference.

Nearly 100 foreign scientists attended the conference.

Elections were held for officers of the All-Union Scientific Medical Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists, and Honored Scientist RSFSR Prof V. M. Banskchikov was chosen chairman of the society.

30. Conference Discusses Planned Public Health Construction in RSFSR for 1963

"All Forces and Efforts -- to the Planned Construction";  
Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 19 Mar 63, p 2

The Ministry of Public Health RSFSR called a conference of engineering-technical workers of local public health organs to discuss the status of the 7-year plan for public health construction in RSFSR.

Deputy Minister I. Ye. Ushakov said that during the first 4 years of the 7-year plan the network of therapeutic establishments in the republic increased to almost 80,000 beds due to new construction. Some oblasts have already fulfilled their norms and are working on extra construction. However, in RSFSR as a whole only 87 percent of the construction planned for January and February was completed.

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The heads of the public health departments of several local communities were criticized for not concentrating their efforts and resources on those objects which were planned to be completed during the year.

According to the plan, 21,000 hospital beds will be made available in 1963.

The assistant head of the Moscow City Public Health Department, N. N. Tsvetkov, said that in the past year the plan for introducing hospital beds was fulfilled 162 percent -- 2,000 hospital beds were made available.

The speakers sharply criticized the planning organs. For example, the main engineer of the Khabarovsk Regional Public Health Department, A. V. Abramova, emphasized that Gosplan RSFSR determines capital investments in separate objects of public health often at its own discretion, without considering the needs and specifics of the region.

Director of the Design Institute of the Ministry of Public Health S. M. Avakyants also spoke.

Representatives of the Council of Ministers RSFSR N. N. Korneyev and of the new Ministry of Construction RSFSR I. A. Luk'yanov, and the head of the Department of Public Health and Medical Industry of Gosplan RSFSR V. P. Barybin participated in the conference.

Republics

31. Estonian Scientists and Institutes Criticized

"And Where Is Scientific Exchange?" by M. Spektor;  
Moscow, Meditinskaya Gazeta, 9 Jul 63, p 2

The author notes that while the scientific activity of some Estonian scientists may be great, their pedagogical activity lags far behind what it should be. They are not training enough young scientists or working with them on their doctoral dissertations. The reasons for this, he suggests, is that some scientists hold firmly to their "monopoly rights" as the only doctor of sciences in the chair. Also, fearing that the young scientists will surpass them, they do not hasten to lead their students to the heights of science.

As an example the author cites the head of the Sector of Tuberculosis of the Tallin Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine, Yu. Ennulo, who was the first person in Estonia to perform a successful operation on the lungs and who was developed many daring methods for

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phthisiosurgery. However, the author charges, he is keeping his experience to himself. Even when one of the associates of the sector, E. Kama, began to work on a clinical dissertation theme, Emulo would not help him and refused to become his adviser. Finally the young scientist was forced to leave the institute.

In the same way, the author continues, Tallin clinicians have been cheated of the most basic thing -- a permanent research base. The Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine is of no consequence. It is still very far from practical public health. It would be more correct to name it simply an experimental institute. Ten years ago, the sectors of surgery, therapy, obstetrics, and gynecology ceased to exist here. Thus, "as luck would have it," Tallin was deprived of its only clinical scientific establishment.

In the past 5 years, only two physicians have completed their work for candidate degrees. What lies ahead of them, if there are no scientific advisers? In fact, how can one speak of serious scientific work when Tallin clinicians have no experimental or laboratory base?

"Even in the largest hospitals in the country you cannot do the simplest biochemical analysis; the laboratories barely have time to attend the patients," Candidate of Medical Sciences gynecologist S. Narits said with a sigh.

There are many unreasoned aspects of the structure of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine also, according to the author. This institute was recently transferred to the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. Three people work in the laboratory of Infantile Rheumatism, which for many years has contributed little to practical public health. The profile of the Sector of Phthisiology is also uncertain. Each associate here is busy with "his own," completely isolated, theme. Half the scientific work is devoted to themes that are far from practice. But tuberculosis is not a theoretical problem in Estonia. Physicians expect something completely different from the scientists -- epidemiological data on the spread of tuberculosis, the perfection of methods of treating the disease, and much more.

It is also difficult for the author to reconcile the fact that both Tallin institutes study problems of hygiene. In general, why is there a sector of labor hygiene in the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine when right next door is the specialized Institute of Hygiene? Such a dispersion of efforts and means, the division of one problem among several scientific research establishments, cannot be justified by anything.

This means that there are reserves.



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At Tartu University the medical faculty is not large. Workers of the chairs are overloaded with teaching work.

Several years ago the Estonian Central Committee and the Council of Ministers Estonian SSR bound the public health organs to open an institute of surgery and internal diseases on the base of Tallin Republic Hospital. In 4 years, nothing has been done in this direction. This is not due to a lack of personnel: the number of physicians in Estonia has doubled since the war. It is simply that the Ministry of Public Health has shown neither interest nor persistence.

The Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene of the Ministry of Public Health of Estonian SSR has 25 associates. The three sectors are broken up into individual laboratories. But is the "efficiency" of such microlaboratories great?

In the Sector of Epidemiology, instead of concentrating their efforts on solving the leading problems, they study whatever they wish -- Salmonella, infectious hepatitis, dysentery, colienteritis. The Ministry of Public Health Estonian SSR does not skimp on new tasks. They are demanding that the sector include in its plan regional pathology, infantile infections, and parasitic diseases. The efforts of the other sectors are also being used irrationally, according to the article.

32. Physicians Hold Meeting in Armenia

"In Collaboration With Rayon Physicians"; Yerevan, Kommunist, 11 Jul 63, p 4

Physicians from Gorisskiy, Kafanskiy, Sisanskiy, and Yekhegnadzorskiy rayons participated in a Joint Scientific-Practical Session of Republic Scientific Societies of Surgeons and Radiologists held recently in Goris.

Prof I. Isaakyan reported on the state of traumatological aid in Armenia. Prof R. Paronyan devoted his report to certain problems of emergency surgery of organs of the abdominal cavity.

The report of Academician of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR V. Panardzhyan and Candidate of Medical Sciences G. Dannilyan on the topic "Tumors of the Pancreas," which highlighted the problem of early detection of pancreas tumors, aroused great interest.

Docent S. Melik-Israelyan reported on achievement in the field of the treatment of thermal burns.

The reports of Candidate of Medical Sciences A. Mikaelyan on "Surgical Treatment of Congenital Heart Failure," and Physician S. Avakov, who showed X-ray photographs of contemporary methods of research of heart diseases, were heard with great attention. Candidate of Medical Sciences K. Bazikyan and physicians of the town of Kafan -- I. Ovanesyan and I. Ovesepyan -- also gave reports.

Scientists of Yerevan decided to organize aid to medical establishments of the rayons to improve traumatological aid to the population.

33. Frunze Conference of Health Resort Scientists and Physiotherapists

"Interrepublic Conference of Health Resort Scientists and Physiotherapists"; Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 22 Jun 63, p 4

In Frunze, the Interrepublic Scientific Conference of Health Resort Scientists and Physiotherapists concluded 3 days of work. Scientists, physicians of scientific research institutes and vuzes of Moscow, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Dushanbe, Frunze, Uzhgorod, and other cities participated. They heard and discussed 56 reports.

Scientific associate of the Kirgiz Scientific Research Institute of Health Resort Scientists and Physiotherapists N. G. Bismukhametova told about the prospects for developing health resorts and sanitariums in the

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republic in the next 20 years. Plans have been made to build a health resort in the village of Dolinka and a sanitarium in suburban Frunze and Osha during this time. The "Cholpon-Ata health resort currently under construction is calculated to accommodate 1,500 people. A 500-bed boarding house (pansionat) with a polyclinic is scheduled to open here and also a pelotherapeutic clinic. The "Dzhalal-Abad," "Issyk-Ata," and "Dzhety-Ogiz" health resorts now in operation are being greatly enlarged.

Scientists of Tashkent and Alma-Ata, Z. A. Dalimov, A. C. Shatalin, G. K. Trofimov, and G. G. Yefremushkin, acquainted the conference participants with new data about the positive effect of hydro-aero-ionization on the human organism. Kirgiz representatives of B. V. Babakhanov, M. A. Aliyev, C. I. Arestova, L. I. Denisova, and others dedicated their reports to complex therapy and the wholesome influence of mountain climate on restoring people to health. N. N. Morozova, D. N. Alymkulova, N. U. Karabel'shikova, and others reported on research concerning the treatment of the organs of digestion and the nervous system.

M. V. Ketko, scientific associate of the Uzbek State Scientific Research Institute of Health Resort Scientists and Physiotherapists imeni Semashko, raised the problem of coordinating the work of health resort and physiotherapeutic institutions of the republics of Central Asia. In this economic region there are now 93 sanitariums, and more than half of the places in them are reserved for children. These health resort resources offer the possibility of treating all types of illness and create a wide system of zones for improvement of sanitary conditions for laborers.

The conference participants worked out recommendations for further improvement of medical service for workers in sanitariums.

34. Psychologists Conference in Leningrad

"On the All-Union Conference of Psychologists"; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 28 Jun 63, p 4

A group of scientists-psychologists and teachers of Lithuania recently went to Leningrad to participate in the Second All-Union Conference of Psychologists. The following people presented reports at the conference: the head of the chair of Vil'nyus State University imeni V. Kapsukas, Docent A. Guchas; teachers of the Vil'nyus Pedagogical Institute, Candidates of Pedagogical Sciences M. Garbachauskene and R. Plechkytis; head of the chair of Shyaulyaysk Pedagogical Institute, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences A. Yatsikyavichyus; and a teacher at Kaunass Institute of Physical Culture, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences T. Palayma.

35. Scientists Meet in Vil'nyus

"Report of a Prominent Scientist"; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva,  
7 Jul 63, p 1

A joint meeting of scientific societies of epidemiologists, microbiologists and infectionists, therapeutists, and pediatricians was held on 6 July in Vil'nyus. Prof I. R. Drobinskiy, a well-known Soviet infectionist and head of the faculty of Kishinev Medical Institute, presented a report at the meeting. He reported on the control of epidemic and serum hepatitis in the Moldavian SSR. The Vil'nyus physicians were very interested in his report, according to this item.

36. Ashkhabad Conference on Use of Medicinal Plants

"Conference on Medicinal Herbs"; Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 12 Apr 63, p 4

A pharmaceutical factory is being built in Ashkhabad. The creation of a new department of industry in Turkmenistan necessitates increased scientific research and practical work in the investigation and use of medicinal herbs.

The first scientific conference held in Ashkhabad by the board of the Turkmen Scientific Pharmaceutical Society, the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen department of the All-Union Botanical Society was devoted to the study and use of medicinal plants of Turkmenistan. More than 100 workers of different medical institutions and scientific associates on institutes of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR participated in the conference.

In the assembly hall where the conference was conducted an exhibition of medicinal plants found in Turkmenistan was organized.

## III. BLOC SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES

3/. Meeting of Serbian Council for Scientific Work

"Serb Council for Scientific Work Meets"; Belgrade,  
Privredni pregled, 15 Apr 63, p 1

The Council for Scientific Work of Serbia, at its 13 April 1963 meeting, in addition to considering the final account of the Republic Fund for Scientific Work for 1962 and the financial plans of the fund for 1963, studied proposals for forming two scientific institutes, selected a commission for awarding the 7 July awards, and decided other current matters. While considering the final account of the Republic Fund for Scientific Work at the meeting, the thought was expressed (this was one of the two criticisms of the final account) that in the future resources for personnel involved in scientific research should be spent more liberally; that no useful purpose could be served by economy at the expense of raising the qualifications of scientific personnel; and that it is of continuing importance that resources be rationally spent for raising the qualifications of scientific personnel. In addition, it was proposed that faculties take over, on behalf of establishments, the obligation and responsibility of identifying young personnel with scientific research aptitudes. According to the approved plan for scientific work about 1,370,000,000 dinars will be expended in 1963, while about 409 million dinars will be invested in this field.

It was reported that the criticism was justified that the plan was worked out without detailed and realistic consideration for the needs of individual scientific institutions and the volume of scientific research work. In continuation it was said that institutes attached to faculties and some independent establishments had not forwarded accurate work plans and financial estimates. It was decided that this information must be provided by September at the latest so that detailed distribution of resources within the scientific field can be made. A proposal for forming a leather and footwear institute in Belgrade was accepted. At the same time a proposal for the decree and an outline of the agreement for the founding of the institute were accepted. The last proposal dealt with a report about conditions for founding a technological institute for the chemical industry in Krusevac. The council decided that the material and explanations on this should be returned to the commission which submitted them to furnish more detailed information before the council gave their approval for founding this institute. The council selected a commission for allotting 7 July awards for the most important achievements in the scientific field. Dr (professor) Sinisa Stankovic was selected as president of the commission.

38. Plans and Present Status of Training for Special Engineers in Hungary

"Present Situation of Special Engineer Training," by Dr Karoly Heberger, section head, Ministry of Culture; Budapest, Felsooktatasi Szemle, Vol XII, No 4, Apr 63, pp 207-210

It is a typical problem in the training of specialists in small countries that general university training cannot meet the demand for a great variety of specialized knowledge. Since this is the age of specialization, and since it was considered inadvisable to extend the already long period of education, it was necessary to develop a new form of training for specialists. This form is known as special engineer training (Szakmernokkepzes). This new type of training was initiated in 1956 when engineers began receiving training in general economics. This form of training proved to be so successful that in June 1960, the government resolved to build up a wide network for the training of specialists. Two-year correspondence courses began in February 1961 in six fields; by 1962, engineers were offered postgraduate training in 12 fields; and in 1963, this was extended to 13 fields.

Engineers have shown exceptional interest in specialized fields. The following table shows the courses now beginning at Budapest Technical University (Budapest Muszaki Egyetem).

<u>Field</u>	<u>No of Applicants</u>	<u>No Accepted</u>	<u>No Rejected for Lack of Space</u>
Welding	65	34	31
Machine tool engineering	65	30	35
Pharmaceutical chemistry	143	40	103
Precision mechanics			
Engineering	51	30	21
Process control engineering	28	28	--
Total	506	223	283

In these postgraduate courses, part of the material is presented in the form of lectures while part of it is obtained by the participants through reading suggested background literature. In many cases, the pertinent or recommended literature appears in foreign periodicals and books; this encourages the learning of languages. The students receive two diplomas: a diploma in engineering, awarded on the basis of basic knowledge, and a diploma awarded for postgraduate training, which certifies that the graduate is a specialist.

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During the past few years, the form of training has been extended in other ways. Thus, the following types of training can also be considered special engineer training: engineer-economist training, the nuclear engineering course sponsored by the National Atomic Energy Committee (Országos Atomenergia Bizottság), advanced course in work safety sponsored by the National Trade Union Committee, and engineer-professor training.

The course in nuclear engineering sponsored by the National Atomic Energy Commission (Országos Atomenergia Bizottság) trains specialist engineers at a suitable level. The advanced course in work safety is performing a valuable service not only in providing advanced training to engineers occupied in the field of work safety, but also in making knowledge of work safety available to the entire branch of higher education. Engineer-professor training just began in the 1962-1963 academic year, so it is too early to judge the results here.

The courses offered at the present time do not meet the existing demand; additional special training courses are needed. However, these can be offered only after the universities have been suitably prepared. It is interesting to investigate the percentage and cause of drop-outs. There was a 21 percent drop-out rate in the course on mechanics organized by the faculty of mechanical engineering, while the drop-out rate in the course on diesel motors was 55 percent. Drop-outs occurred most frequently in those courses where the applicants had not been informed of the goals or high requirements of the course. The absence of a uniformly qualified student body made the teacher's task more difficult in some courses. For example, applicants in the course on process control included chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineers whose basic training was very diverse.

Although there is no lack of applicants, the authorities are concerned because certain organs are unwilling to pay higher wages to engineers having the specialized training. In the long run, this is bound to affect the engineers' initiative. The standard of the courses is kept low by a lack of machine and instrument equipment. Supplies are difficult to obtain, and an effort must be made to see that the departments which requested these courses give them proper practical support. The goal of the ministry for the remainder of the current 5-year plan, (1964 and 1965) is to prepare the courses requested by the various departments. Because more time will be available, it will be possible to make better preparations and to advise the large group of potential students of the nature and extent of the courses which will be offered. Special committees will review the material in each course to determine its effectiveness of shortcomings. This is absolutely essential because there are many inadequacies in present courses. The special courses are taught not only by professors, but also by personnel from research and planning institutes and workers from certain plants.

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Special courses in engineering will be prepared for the coming 5-year plan, from 1965 through 1970, on the basis of the experience gained in preparing the present courses. This will be of great assistance to the Institute of Postgraduate Engineering (Mernoki Tovabbkepzo Intezet) as well as to the individual scientific societies.

The first specialist engineers will complete their training in 1963. This will bring the question of their wages to the fore again. At the time these courses were started, the Ministry of Culture favored a wage supplement. However, this was turned down by the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Finance. Individual enterprises are attempting to solve this problem. For instance, the Ganz-MAVAG Factory will give each person who receives his diploma a 12-percent wage increase. However, action should be taken on a nationwide basis. The establishment of courses for training specialist engineers will make it possible to require that certain positions be held only by persons holding specialist engineer diplomas. The question has arisen as to whether those engineers who have received their second diploma should have certain advantages in the acquisition of the title of university doctor. The Ministry of Culture, which has jurisdiction over this problem, has decided to deal with this question on an individual basis.



## IV. AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS

39. Chemist Receives Vernadskiy Prize

"Awarding the Prize imeni V. I. Vernadskiy"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 6, 1963 p 97

The Presidium has awarded the Prize imeni V. I. Vernadskiy for 1963 in the sum of 1,000 rubles to Doctor of Chemical Sciences M. G. Valyashko (Moscow University for the work Geochemical Regularities of the Formation of Potassium Salt Deposits, which was published in 1962.

M. G. Valyashko's monograph presents extremely detailed and many-sided research based on many years of the author's work. He established many new fundamental laws and developed a number of new important ideas concerning conditions of forming potassium salts, developed a natural classification of salt pools, experimentally studied processes of the metamorphization of sulfate pools with the aid of  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , and composed diagrams of these processes. The author discovered the laws of variations in volumes of saline water and solid phases precipitating from it, which led to a new hypothesis of the origin of potassium salts, first experimentally received during evaporation of sea water sylvite, and constructed a normal sequence of potassium zones which originate from saline water without noticeable metamorphization.

40. Two Scientists Awarded Prizes by Presidium of Academy of Sciences USSR

"To the Gold Reserve of Science"; Moscow, Nedelya, No 23, 1963, p 3

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR awarded the Gold Medal imeni V. V. Dokuchayev for 1963 to Academician I. P. Gerasimov and the Prize imeni P. L. Chebyshev for 1963 to Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences S. I. Adyan.

Academician I. P. Gerasimov is one of the most prominent scientists in the field of the genesis, geography, and cartography of soils. The state soil map, the publication of which he worked on for many years with a group of soil scientists, is a great contribution to science.

The Prize imeni P. L. Chebyshev was awarded to Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences S. I. Adyan for his work in the field of mathematics devoted to algorithmic questions of the theory of groups and semigroups. The young scientist developed new methods of complex calculations which are extremely important for contemporary mathematics.

41. Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Gives Award

"Award imeni V. M. Bekhterev "; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 22 Mar 63, p 1.

The Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR approved the competition commission's decision to give the 1963 award imeni V. M. Bekhterev in the amount of 1,500 rubles to Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR A. D. Zurabashvili for his work "Certain Clinical-Theoretical Investigation in Psychiatry." The award is given once every 3 years for the best scientific work in neurology and psychiatry.

42. Astronomist Receives Lenin Award

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR", by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet SSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet SSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta, USSR 3 Jul 63, p 731

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet SSR, on 28 June Mikhail Fedorovich Subbotin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, was awarded the Order of Lenin for his services in the field of astronomy and in connection with his 70th birthday.

43. Award Presented to I. M. Malkin

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR", by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 4 May 63, p 2

Iosif Mikhaylovich Malkin, chairman of the sovnarkhoz of the East Kazakhstan Economic Region, was awarded the Order of the "Badge of Honor" for his service in the field of the development of nonferrous metallurgy and in connection with his 50th birthday.

44. P. G. Sergiyev Awarded for Services of Medicine

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 6 Jul 63, p 1

Prof Petr Grigor'yevich Sergiyev was awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor and the Order of Lenin and the "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal for great services in the development of Soviet medical science and public health and in connection with his 70th birthday.

An accompanying article gives more information on Sergiyev, who is a member of the Academy of Medical Sciences and has twice been awarded the State Prize.

Since 1934, he has been director of the Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine imeni Ye. I. Martsynovskiy. Under his leadership in 1934 the first scientifically based state plan to conquer malaria in the USSR was developed and approved. He worked out the scientific bases of the liquidation of malaria, which was achieved in 1960.

Sergiyev is the author of more than 170 scientific works on the epidemiology and methods of dealing with malaria, pappataci fever, and helminthoses.

45. Award Presented to Kallistratov

"Superior Award"; Moscow, Leninskoye Znamya 5 May 63, p 1

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR presented the order of the "Badge of Honor" to F. V. Kallistratov, director of the Gorki-Leninskiye Experimental Scientific Research Base of the Institute of Genetics Academy of Sciences USSR, for his many years of fruitful work in introducing the achievements of science into the agricultural industry and in connection with his 60th birthday.

46. V. S. Pustovoyt Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Agrobiologiya, No 3, May-June 63, p 323

Vasily Stepanovich Pustovoyt, a plant breeder at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oleaginous and Essential-Oil Bearing Plants, Hero of Socialist Labor, and active member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, has been awarded a second "Hammer and Sickle" gold medal. The award was given for his outstanding service to the development of Agricultural science and for the breeding and introduction into production of high oil-content varieties of the sunflower.

In commemoration of the labor exploits of Hero of Socialist Labor V. S. Pustovoyt a bronze bust of him with an appropriate inscription will be made and placed in his homeland.

47. Agriculturist Receives Award

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSR, No 20(1159), 15 May 63, pp 573-574

Ivan Feoktistovich Buzanov, active member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin and director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Sugar Beet, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for service to the development of Soviet selection and seed-growing, for the development of highly effective ways of cultivating the sugar beet, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

48. Paleontologist Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 13 Jun 63, p 3

According to this decree of 12 June 1963, Academician Yuriy Aleksandrovich Orlov has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for many years of fruitful work in the field of paleontology and in connection with his 70th birthday.

46. V. S. Pustovoyt Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Agrobiologiya, No 3, May-June 63, p 323

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49. Awards Presented for Work in Geology

"Awards to Geologists"; Yerevan, Kommunist, 7 May 63, p 1

On 29 April 1963, awards were given by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR to the following people in the Armenian SSR for their success achieved in the development of geological research work, and the discovery of and prospecting for mineral deposits.

Ashot Tigranovich Aslanyan, head of the Administration of Geology and Conservation of Minerals under the Council of Ministers Armenian SSR, was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner.

Gevorok Petrosovich Bagdasaryan, head of a sector of the Institute of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, received the Order of Labor Red Banner.

Arshaluys Ambartsumovich Gabrielyan, head of the Chair of Yerevan State University, was awarded the Order of the "Badge of Honor."

Emiliya Berekamovna Arutyunyan, head of the Party of the Administration of Geology and Conservation of Minerals under the Council of Ministers Armenian SSR, was awarded the medal "For Working Excellence".

50. Armenian Scientist Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR," by N. Arutyunyan, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR, and A. Galstyan, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR; Yerevan, Kommunist, 7 May 63, p 2

Academician of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR Konstantin Nikolayevich Paffengol'ts was awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist Armenian SSR for his service in the development of geological science and the training of personnel and in connection with his 70th birthday.

51. Scientist Awarded

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR," by N. Arutyunyan, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR, and A. Galstyan, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR; Yerevan, Kommunist, 7 May 63, p 2

Docent Arutyud Nikolayevich Bakhchisaraytsev, head of the mining division of the Scientific Research Mining-Metallurgical Institute, was awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist and Engineer Armenian SSR for his many years of fruitful work in the field of science and engineering.

52. Armenian Scientist Receives Award

"Shock Workers, Communist Labor Collectives, and Active Workers of Social Independent (Samodeyatel'nyy) Organizations -- Members of the All-Union Conference of Foremost Persons in the Communist Labor Movement -- Are Awarded Medals 'For Labor Valor'"; Yerevan, Kommunist, 8 May 63, p 2

Levon Mikhaylovich Dzhampoladyan, head of a division of the Scientific Research Institute of Viticulture, Viniculture, and Fruit Growing, was awarded the medal "For Labor Valor" for active participation in the Communist labor movement and in the work of social independent organizations of workers and for initiative and innovation in the search for and use of reserves of the national economy. The award was issued by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR on 26 April 1963.

53. Belorussian Scientists Feted on Birthdays

"In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR"; Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 23 Apr 63, p 3

By decree of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR on 20 April 63, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR Doctor of Biological Sciences Prof T. N. Godnev was awarded an honorary diploma of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR for his many years of scientific-pedagogical activity and in connection with his 70th birthday.

According to Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 30 April 1963, p 3, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences Prof V. I. Krylov was awarded an honorary diploma of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR for his many years of scientific-pedagogical activity and in connection with his 60th birthday, by decree of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR on 29 April 1963.

54. Director of Physics Institute Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR," by V. Kozlov, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR, and D. Lukashevich, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR; Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 28 Apr 63, p 2

Prof Boris Ivanovich Stepanov, Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences and director of the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR, has been awarded the Honorary Diploma of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR for many years of scientific-pedagogical activity and in connection with his 50th birthday.

55. Award Presented to Geology Institute Director

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR", by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 7 May 63, p 1

Karl Karlovich Orvik, Director of the Institute of Geology of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for achievements in the development of geological prospecting work and the discovery and prospecting of mineral deposits, according to this decree of 29 April 1963.



56. Latvian Scientist Receives Award

"Awards to Geologists"; Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 8 May 63,  
p 3

On 29 April 1963, by decree of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR, the Order of Labor Red Banner was awarded to Karl Yakovlevich Springis, director of the Institute of Geology, Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, for his service in the development of geological prospecting work and the discovery and prospecting of deposits of useful minerals.

57. Physician Receives Honorary Diploma

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR,"  
by Ya. Kalnberzin, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet  
Latvian SSR, and K. Gaylis, secretary of Presidium of Supreme  
Soviet Latvian SSR; Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 18 Apr 63, p 3

Prof Vasilij Aleksandrovich Kal/berg, Doctor of Medical Sciences  
and rector of the Riga Medical Institute, has been awarded the Honorary  
Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR for many  
years of fruitful scientific-pedagogical activity in the field of public  
health and in connection with his 70th birthday.

58. Award Presented to Lithuanian Scientist

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR",  
by Yu. Paletskis, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet  
Lithuanian SSR, and S. Nauyalis, secretary of Presidium of  
Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva,  
19 Apr 63, p 3

Docent Iyaonas Yaronimo Kaulakis, Candidate of Technical Sciences  
and director of the chair of electrical power stations and networks of  
the Kanunas Polytechnic Institute, was awarded the honorary degree of  
the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR. The award was given  
in connection with his 60th birthday and for many years of scientific-  
pedagogical activity and for service to the development of power engineer-  
ing in the republic.

59. Russian Inventor Honored

"Awarding the Honorary Title of Honored Inventor RSFSR;":  
Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 6, 1963, p 102

By a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR S. N. Ushakov was recently awarded the honorary title of Honored Inventor RSFSR. The scientist has 104 author's certificates for inventions, among which are artificial rubber of increased durability, phenol resins for the production of various lacquers, organic glass, and number of new chemical compounds of polyvinyl alcohols used for insulation of wires in electrical machines, and others. S. N. Ushakov's proposed new methods of obtaining fluoroplastic, a plastic which possesses high chemical stability, is of particular interest.

According to another article, Ushakov is head of the laboratories of the Institute of High-Molecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR ("Honorary Title," Moscow, Trud, 5 May 63, p 4).

60. Scientists Awarded Honorary Titles

"Honorary Titles"; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 5 May 63, p 1

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist and Engineer to professors of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Railroad Transport of the Ministry of Communications USSR, Doctor of Technical Sciences Valentin Makarovich Kazarinov, head of the Division of Automatic Brakes Industry and to Doctor of Technical Sciences Konstantin Petrovich Korolev, head of the laboratory, for their services in the field of technical sciences and for their many years of fruitful pedagogical activity.

61. Awards Presented

"Presentation of Awards"; Moscow Pravda, 9 Jun 63, p 4

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR N. G. Ignatov recently presented USSR orders and medals to a group of honored comrades.

V. M. Fomina, head of a department of the State Geological Committee USSR, was presented with the Order of Labor Red banner for service in the development of geological-prospective work and discovery and prospecting of mineral deposits.

A group of the honored were given orders of the "Badge of Honor."

A large group of specialists in the field of science, public health, construction, and art personalities were awarded honorary titles.

62. Awards for Contributions to Biological Science

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tadzhik SSR," by M. Kholov, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Tadzhik SSR, and D. Gadoyev, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Tadzhik SSR; Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 11 Apr 63, p 1

The honorary title of Honored Scientist Tadzhik SSR has been awarded to Doctor of Biological Sciences Pavel Nikolayevich Ovchinnikov, director of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences Tadzhik SSR. The award was made in connection with his 60th birthday and 40th year of scientific, public, and pedagogical activity, and to note his services to the development of biological science in the republic.

63. Turkmen Award Presented

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR," by . Klychev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR, and T. Babayev, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR; Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 16 Apr 63, p 1

Prof Sary Karanovich Karanov, Doctor of Medical Sciences, active member of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR, and head of the chair of eye diseases of Turkmen State Medical Institute, was recently awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist Turkmen SSR for great services to the development of medical science in the republic.

64. Works Now Being Accepted for 1964 Lenin Prizes

"In the Committee for Lenin Prizes in the Field of Science and Technology"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 3 Jul 63, p 3

The Committee for Lenin Prizes in the Field of Science and Technology is now accepting works in competition for the 1964 Lenin Prizes. Works will be accepted until 15 November 1963.

In connection with this, the committee requests leaders of organizations, establishments, and the scientific-technical community to begin a broad discussion and promotion of the most outstanding works and their authors collectives, and to send all materials to the committee immediately after they are compiled.

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All work which is received after the deadline will be considered the following year for the 1965 Lenin Prizes.

Materials submitted for the 1964 Lenin Prizes and all questions concerning their compilation should be sent to the following address: Moscow, I-51, Neglinnaya ulitsa, house 29/14, the Committee for Lenin Prizes in the Field of Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers USSR.

65. Prof N. N. Anichkov Made Member of East German Academy of Sciences

"Briefly"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 19 Mar 63, p 4

The German Academy of Sciences in Berlin has given the title of Corresponding Member to the prominent Soviet scientist and member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Prof N. N. Anichkov.

66. Prof B. A. Petrov Honored by Belgians

"Briefly"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 15 Mar 63, p 1

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Prof B. A. Petrov has been elected a member of the Society of Surgeons of Belgium.

67. Georgian Scientists Honored by Czechoslovakia

"Georgian Scientists Are Members of the Czechoslovak Medical Society"; Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 7 May 63, p 4

Academician Konstantin Eristavi, director of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Surgery and Climatology of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Nikolay Antelava, head of the Chair of Surgery of the Tbilisi Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, recently received diplomas of honorary members of the Czechoslovak Medical Society imeni Yan Purkine.

Academician Eristavi has written more than 200 works connected with the study of malignant tumors, blood diseases, and cardiovascular surgery.

Prof Nikolay Antelava is the author of 150 works published in many languages of the Soviet Union and foreign countries.

68. Kostandov Named Minister of the USSR

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSR, No 21(1160), 22 May 63, p 598

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR has resolved to appoint Leonid Arkad'yevich Kostandov, chairman of the State Committee of Chemical and Petroleum-Processing Machine Building under Gosplan USSR, a Minister of the USSR.

69. Chairman of Astronomy Council Appointed

"Appointments and Transfers," Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 6, 1963, p 98

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences E. R. Mustel' has been appointed chairman of the Astronomy Council of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR A. A. Mikhaylov was freed from his duties as chairman of the Astronomy Council in accordance with his personal request, according to the article.

B.V. Levshin was approved as director of the Archives of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Doctor of Historical Sciences G.A. Knyazev was freed from the post of director of the Archives and transferred to the post of senior scientific associate-consultant of its Leningrad department in accordance with his personal request.

V. OBITUARIES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

70. K. G. Borshchev

"In Memory of Prof Konstantin Gavrilovich Borshchev," by staff of Laryngo-oto-rhinological Clinic of Ivanov Medical Institute and Ivanovskaya Oblast Scientific Medical Society of Otorhinolaryngologists; Moscow, Vestnik Otorinolaringologii, No 3, 1963, p 124

Doctor of Medical Sciences Prof Konstantin Gavrilovich Borshchev died on 16 February 1962 at the age of 65. He had worked as head of the chair of diseases of the ear, throat, and nose of Ivanov Medical Institute for the last 10 years. He was the author of about 50 scientific works.

71. Ye. V. Kalantaryan

Yerevan, Kommunist, 1 Jun 63, p 4

Yelena Vladimirovna Kalantaryan (b. 1890) died recently. From 1923 to 1952 she was head of the Helminthosis Department of the Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology of the Ministry of Public Health Armenian SSR, and from 1952 to 1955, assistant director for the scientific section.

Ye. V. Kalantaryan has more than 60 scientific works on questions of the theory and practice of Soviet parasitology. She was the founder of helminthology in the republic.

The obituary is signed by the Ministry of Public Health Armenian SSR, the Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene imeni N. B. Akopyan, and the Society of Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Infectionists.

72. A. G. Kasatkin

"A. G. Kasatkin," by a group of comrades; Moscow, Pravda, 8 Jun 63, p 6

Prof Andrey Georgiyevich Kasatkin, CPSU member, first deputy chairman of the State Committee on Standards, Measurements, and Measuring Instruments USSR, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and State Prize Winner, died on 5 June 1963 (b. 1903). Kasatkin contributed to the development of the chemical industry and standardization in the Soviet Union, according to this article. He was at one time head of the chair of processes and apparatus of chemical technology of the Institute [of Chemical Technology] imeni D. I. Mendeleev.

73. I. D. Kovsman

"Izrail Davidovich Kovsman," by Ministry of Public Health Moldavian SSR, Medical Sanitation Administration of Ministry of Public Health Moldavian SSR, and Republic Scientific Society of Theraputists; Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 19 Apr 63, p 4

Izrail Davidovich Kovsman, one of the oldest physicians of the republic and Honored Physician Moldavian SSR, died 18 April 1963 (b. 1891).

In May 1944 I. D. Kovsman organized the therapeutic department of the Medical Sanitation Administration and remained as its permanent director from that time. Improving upon diagnostics and the treatment of internal diseases, he continuously put new achievements of medical science into practice.

Kovsman was the author of a number of scientific works and was a member of the Board of the Republic Scientific Society of Theraputists. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of Labor Red Banner, a medal "For Heroic Work During the Great Fatherland War," and honorary degrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Moldavian SSR for his exemplary medical care of workers and his work in organizing public health care.

74. V. I. Krasnikov

"Vladimir Ivanovich Krasnikov," by A.A. Saukov, I.I. Ginzburg, A.I. Perel'man, N.Kh. Aydin'yan, and Yu. V. Sharkov; Moscow, Geologiya Rudnykh Mestorozhdeniy, No 2, 1963, pp 141-142

Prof Vladimir Ivanovich Krasnikov, Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences, an outstanding specialist in prospecting and surveying of mineral deposits, died on 27 September 1962 (b. 1907).

Since 1954 Krasnikov had worked in the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Minerals USSR as head of the Technical Administration and deputy minister. During this time he devoted a great deal of attention to increasing the efficiency of geological surveying and prospecting works by introducing new progressive methods of surveying, particularly geochemical and geophysical.

Krasnikov was also a member of the Expert Geological Council of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Minerals USSR and the Main Geological Prospecting Administration RSFSR, member of the scientific council of VIMS (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Mineral Raw Materials) and VSEGINCEO (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology, deputy editor in chief of Geology USSR, and editor of a number of other publications.

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At the end of 1955 Kranikov switched to scientific research work in the All Union Institute of Mineral Raw Materials where he headed the sector of methods of prospecting.

75. I. P. Losev

Moscow, Izvestiya, 29 May 63, p 4

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education USSR, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR, the State Committee of Chemical and Petroleum Processing Machine Building under Gosplan USSR, the Chemistry Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the All-Union Chemical Society imeni D.I. Mendeleev, the rectorate and public organizations of the Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical-Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev, and the All-Union Council of Scientific Technical Societies of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (VTsSPS) announce the death of Prof Platonovich Losev. Losev was an Honored Scientist and Engineer, a Doctor of Technical Sciences, head of the Chair of Organic and Elementoorganic High-Molecular Compounds of the Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev, and president of the All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleev.

76. K. A. Nenadkevich

Moscow, Izvestiya, 22 Jun 63, p 6

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the State Geological Committee USSR, the Department of Geological-Geographical Sciences, the Institute of Geology of Mineral Deposits, Petrography, and Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Crystallochemistry of Raw Elements announce the death of Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Konstantin Avtonomovich Nenadkevich on 19 June at the age of 84 in Moscow. Nenadkevich was an outstanding scientist in the field of mineralogy and geochemistry and a winner of the State Prize USSR.



77. A.N. Rozanov

"Aleksandr Nikolayevich Rozanov," by Soil Institute imeni V.V. Dokuchayev and All-Union Society of Soil Scientists; Moscow, Pochvovedeniye, No 4, 1963, pp 113-114

Prof Aleksandr Nikolayevich Rozanov, an outstanding soil scientist, died on 31 January 1963 (b. 1892). He had worked at the Soil Institute imeni V. V. Dokuchayev since 1934. He published more than 80 scientific works based on many years of research in Central Asia. Rozanov's research represents a great achievement of Soviet soil science in the field of the origin, geography, and cartography of the soils of Central Asia. Rozanov took an active part in the work of the All-Union Society of Soil Scientists, was chairman of the Commission for Maloration of Soils, and presented reports at international soil congresses and symposiums.

78. L. D. Shevyakov

Moscow, Pravda, 5 Jul 63, p 4

The prominent Soviet academician Lev Dmitriyevich Shevyakov died on 3 July 1963, at the age of 75.

Shevyakov devoted nearly 40 years of his life to scientific-pedagogical activity. The author of basic works on the theory of mine planning, he was the recognized leader of the scientific school of using analytic methods of mining. In 1939 he was elected member of the Academy of Sciences USSR for his outstanding scientific services.

He accomplished a great deal as leader of the scientific activity of the Institute of Mining imeni A. A. Skochinskiy. He combined scientific and pedagogical activity with important organizational work in a number of scientific establishments of the Academy of Sciences USSR where from 1953 he was member of the bureau and assistant academician secretary of the department of technical sciences. For 30 years L. S. Shevyakov was a member of Gosplan USSR and chairman of the Council of Technico-Economic Expertise.

Shevyakov was awarded a State Prize, two Orders of Lenin, two Orders of Labor Red Banner, and medals.

The obituary is signed by the following organizations: Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan USSR, State Committee for the Organization of Scientific Research USSR, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education USSR, State Committee for Fuel Industry of Gosplan USSR, State Committee for Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy of Gosplan USSR, State Geology Committee USSR, Department of Earth Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and Institute of Mining imeni A. A. Skochinskiy.

79. S. P. Shilovtsev

"Sergey Pavlovich Shilovtsev," by a group of comrades; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 26 Mar 63, p 3

The death of Sergey Pavlovich Shilovtsev, a professor at the Kuybyshev Medical Institute, was recently announced (b. 1898).

S. P. Shilovtsev headed the faculties of the Samarkand and Volgograd Medical Institutes, and for the last two decades was head of the Chair of General Surgery of the Kuybyshev Medical Institute. He wrote more than 100 works connected with different branches of surgery and problems of oncology.

Shilovtsev was twice elected Deputy of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR. He headed the Kuybyshevskaya Oblast Surgical Society imeni V. I. Razumovskiy, was deputy Chairman of the All-Russian Society of Surgeons, member of the International of Surgeons, and member of the editorial board of the journal Surgery.

Shilovtsev was awarded the Order of Lenin and several medals.

80. A. V. Triumphov

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 9 Jul 63, p 4

The Ministry of Public Health USSR and the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR announce the death of Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences Prof Aleksandr Viktorovich Triumphov.

81. N. V. Zakharov

"In Memory of N. V. Zakharov," by Ministry of Health RSFSR and All-Russian Society of Surgeons; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 31 May 63, p 4

Doctor of Medical Sciences Prof Nikolay Vasil'yevich Zakharov, an outstanding scientist, clinician, and children's surgeon, died recently (b. 1895). He was head of the chair of children's surgery at Saratov Medical Institute for the last 35 years. He was the author of about 50 works on urgent problems of clinical medicine. Zakharov was an honorary member of the All-Russian Society of Surgeons and was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Order of Labor Red Banner.

82. R. A. Zasosov

"In memory of Prof Roman Andreyevich Zasosov," by Prof V. I. Voyachek, Hero of Socialist Labor; Active Member of Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Honored Scientist, and Prof V. F. Undrits, Corresponding Member of Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and Honored Scientist, and Prof I. B. Soldatov; Moscow Vestnik Otorinolaringologii, No 3, 1963, pp 122-123

Prof Roman Andreyevich Zasosov, Doctor of Medical Sciences and Major-General of the Medical Service, died on 16 September 1962 (b.1890). Zasosov graduated from the Military-Medical Academy in 1914.

Beginning in 1956 Zasosov worked as deputy head of the chair on otorhinolaryngology of the Military Medical Order of Lenin Academy imeni S. M. Kirov. He retired in 1959, but served as consultant to the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Diseases of the Ear, Throat, Nose, and Speech.

Zasosov was the author of several works in the field of otorhinolaryngology. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner, and Order of Labor Red Banner, and medals.

VI. FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

83. Soviet-Cuban Cooperation

"The Great Future of Cuban Science"; Moscow, Pravda, 30 May 63, p 4

In an interview with a Pravda correspondent, Antonio Nunez Jimenez, president of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba, a recent visitor of the Soviet Union, and the Academy of Sciences USSR, said that the recently signed agreement on cooperation between the Cuban and Soviet Academies of Sciences speaks about the further strengthening of scientific relations between the two countries.

He said that scientists of both countries have decided to render the necessary scientific assistance to one another and work together on problems of mutual interest. It was decided to establish permanent working relations, and to organize an exchange of experience between the academies of sciences and other scientific institutions of the Soviet Union and Cuba. From now on they will jointly compile a plan of scientific cooperation every year.

Jimenez stated that they agreed on the exchange of scientific literature and about publication of works of scientists of both countries in Soviet Cuban publications, and on scientific missions of specialists and teaching of postgraduate students in both the Soviet Union and Cuba.

According to Jimenez, the joint work of Soviet and Cuban scientists will have inestimable significance for the development of the science and economy of Cuba. He notes the cooperation in the field of geology and in the control of agricultural pests. He also states that Soviet scientists are rendering assistance to Cuba in the training of scientific personnel in the field of utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and in the working out of a plan of scientific research on this problem.

84. Soviet Scientists in Cuba

"Leningrad - to Havana"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 24 May 63, p 4

The Academy of Sciences USSR recently send three specialists to Havana: Prof N. Rusin, a meteorologist; Prof D. Kirnov, a seismologist; and Prof Ye. Gur'yanova, an oceanologist-biologist. The Soviet scientists were to help the Cuban Academy of Sciences organize meteorological, seismological, and oceanological research.

Prof Ye. Gur'yanova, senior scientific associate of the Zoology Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR, recently returned from the mission. She said that they worked in Cuba for 2 months and became

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acquainted with the activity of the institutes of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, the laboratories, and research directed by them. To study the system of training personnel they visited the three universities of Cuba, in Havana, Santa-Clara, and Santiago. They also advised the scientific council of the Cuban academy on problems or organization of research in their specialties and on a plan of training specialists. Because of the rapid development of the marine fishing industry and deficiencies in personnel for the study of the waters surrounding Cuba, it was necessary to unite the efforts of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba and the scientific center of the fishing industry, according to Gur'yanova.

Along with a group of zoologists-oceanologists from the Cuban Academy of Sciences, the Soviet scientists were able to conduct certain research and gather valuable collections.

85. Foreign Visitors

"Foreign Delegations in the USSR"; Moscow, Pravda, 28 May 63, p 3

A group of Cuban scientists headed by the president of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Cuba, Dr. Antonio Munoz Jimenez, visited Kiev for 3 days. The Cuban scientists were greeted by the President of the Academy of sciences Ukrainian SSR, Academician B. Ye. Paton.

A delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Vladivostok for a conference of Scientists-ichthyologists which was to take place in the Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Fishing and Oceanography.

86. Cuban Medical Workers in Moscow

"Guests From Cuba"; Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 28 May 63, p 1

A delegation of the National Trade Union of Medical Workers of Cuba arrived in Moscow on 24 May on a return visit by invitation of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers. The delegation was headed by Dr. Perez Medina, member of the Executive Committee of the trade union and Secretary for Problems of Labor and Social Insurance.

The delegation was to spend 2 weeks in the Soviet Union.

8/. Yugoslav Scientists Visit Moscow

"Yugoslav Scientists in Moscow"; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva,  
1 Jun 63, p 1

At the invitation of the Scientific-Technical Section of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, a delegation of the Yugoslav Society for the Development of Science and Technology imeni Nikola Tesl arrived in Moscow. The Vice-President of the society, Academician Anto Tutundzhich, his wife, and Col Mikhaylo Velimirovich are also visiting.

On 1 June, the delegation was received by the assistant chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, N. A. Pankov. They also met with active members of the Scientific Technical Section of the society and with its President Academician I. I. Artobolevskiy.

The delegation will spend 10 days in the Soviet Union. The Guests will become acquainted with the organization, forms, and methods of spreading scientific knowledge in the USSR, visit enterprises and scientific establishments, meet with Soviet scientists, and sight-see in Moscow and Leningrad.

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VII. ORGANIZATIONAL BRIEFS

The information on organizations listed in this section was obtained from current Soviet literature.

1. Agrofizicheskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut

(Agrophysical Scientific Research Institute)

Remarks: A microelectrothermometer "ETPM" has been created in this institute to aid biologists-researchers in determining the temperature on the surface of the leaves of flowers and other parts of plants.

Source: Moscow, Nedelya, 19-25 May 63, p 3

2. Belorusskiy Gosudarstvenniy Institut Proyektirovaniya Vodnogo Khozyaystva ("Belgiprovodkhoz")

(Belorussian State Institute for the Planning of Water Resources)

Personalities: Director -- Ye. I. Lubyako

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 27 Apr 63, p 3

3. Belorusskiy Gosudarstvenniy Institut Usovershenstvovaniya Vrachey

(Belorussian State Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians)

Location: Minsk

Subordination: Ministry of Health Belorussian SSR

Personalities: Head of the Chair of Roentgenology -- Doctor of Medical Sciences Prof B. M. Sosina-Izraitel'

Remarks: Sosina-Izraitel' was awarded an honorary diploma of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR for her many years of scientific-pedagogical medical activity and in connection with her 60th birthday.

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 23 Apr 63, p 3

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4. Belorusskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Melioratsii i Vodnogo Khozyaystva

(Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Melioration and Water Economy)

Personalities: Director -- V. M. Zubets

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 27 Apr 63, p 3

5. Belorusskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut

(Belorussian Polytechnic Institute)

Location: Minsk

Personalities: Director -- P. I. Yashcheritsyn

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 16 Jul 63, p 1

6. Byurakanskaya Astrofizicheskaya Observatoriya

(Byurakan Astrophysical Observatory)

Subordination: Armenian Academy of Sciences

Personalities: Candidate of PhysicoMathematical Sciences L. Mirzoyan, deputy director

Source: Kommunist, 16 Jun 63, p 1

7. Gruzinskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut imeni Lenina

(Georgian Polytechnic Institute imeni Lenin)

Personalities: Rector -- I. M. Buachidze

Source: Zarya Vostoka, 25 Apr 63, p 1



8. Institut Agrofiziki

(Institute of Agrophysics)

Location: Leningrad

Subordination: All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Cybernetics

Remarks: The institute has developed a series of instruments and devices for use in agricultural production. A laboratory of cybernetics has been organized at the institute for solving the question of the using cybernetics in agriculture for choosing the optimal methods of cultivating plants.

Source: Sovetskaya Latvya, 7 Apr 63, p 1

9. Institut Astrofiziki

(Institute of Astrophysics)

Location: Dushanbe

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Tadzhik SSR

Personalities: Director -- P. B. Babadzhanov

Source: Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 23 Apr 63, p 3

10. Institut Biologicheskoy Fiziki

(Institute of Biological Physics)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Director -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR G. M. Frank

Source: Izvestiya, 7 Jul 63, p 3

Personalities: K. S. Trinchin, E. I. Gintsburg

Source: Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR imeni I. M. Sechenova, Vol 49, No 5, May 1963, pp 619-625

11. Institut Biologii

(Institute of Biology)

Location: Minsk

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR

Personalities: Director -- Doctor of Biological Sciences  
Prof N. V. Turbin

Remarks: Turbin was awarded an honorary diploma of the  
Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR for his many  
years of scientific-pedagogical activity and  
in connection with his 50th birthday.

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 30 Apr 63, p 3

12. Institut Eksperimental'noy Meditsiny

(Institute of Experimental Medicine)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: Director -- Prof D. A. Biryukov, active member  
of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR;  
Prof A. A. Smorodintsev; Candidate of Medical  
Sciences, A. A. Selivanov, senior scientific  
associate of the division of virology; Candidate  
of Medical Sciences G. I. Illin, works in the  
division of pathological anatomy; Doctor of  
Medical Sciences, V. Ye. Pigarevskiy.

Source: Moscow, Nauka i Zhizn', No 4, 1963, pp 72-78

13. Institut Elektrosvarki imeni Ye. O. Patona

(Institute of Electrowelding imeni Ye. O. Paton)

Location: Kiev

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Personalities: Daniil Andreyevich Dudko, Ardadiy Grigor'yevich  
Potap'yevskiy

Source: Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 28 Apr 63, p 4.

14. Institut Elementoorganicheskikh Soyedineniy

(Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: D. N. Kursanov, M. Ye. Vol'pin -- received a Lenin Prize for their investigation of new nonbenzoidal aromatic substances; Kuz'ma A. Andrianov -- received a Lenin Prize for research in the area of polymers with inorganic backbone molecules.

Source: Moskovskaya Pravda, 28 Apr 63, p 3

15. Institut Evolutsionnoy Fiziologii imeni I. M. Sechenova

(Institute of Evolutionary Physiology imeni I. M. Sechenov)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Laboratories of Pharmacology and Biochemistry of Biologically Active Substances

Personalities: M. Ya. Mikhel'son, V. A. Yakovlev

Remarks: Have published on physiologically and biochemically active organophosphorus compounds of possible BW-CW significance.

Source: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 33, No 4, Apr 63, pp 1335-1342

16. Institut Fizicheskikh Problem

(Institute of Physical Problems)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Head of the Institute -- Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Petr Leonidovich Kapitsa; Scientific Secretary -- A. A. Abrikosov

Source: Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 28 Apr 63, p 4

17. Institut Fiziki

(Institute of Physics)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR

Personalities: Director -- Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences Prof B. I. Stepanov

Remarks: Stepanov was awarded an honorary diploma of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR for his many years of scientific-pedagogical activity and in connection with his 50th birthday.

Source: Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 30 Apr 63, p 3

Suborganizations: Laboratory of the Physics of Infrared Rays

Personalities: N. Borisevich, deputy director of the institute and director of the laboratory of the Physics of Infrared Rays

Remarks: This laboratory is concerned with the study of the spectroscopic properties of polymers such as cellulose, synthetic rubber, dextrin, and the use of the spectroscopic method of analyzing raw materials.

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 1 May 63, p 2

18. Institut Fiziki Vysokikh Davleniy

(Institute of Physics of High Pressure)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Corresponding Member G. N. Kruzhilin; Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences A. V. Antonov-Romanovskiy; Mechanic V. Kuznetsov and Designer V. Isaykov participated in the creation of Soviet artificial diamonds; Academician-Metallurgist M. V. Fridantsev; Doctor of Technical Sciences V. K. Bobolev

Source: Vechernyaya Moskva, 1 May 63, p 2

19. Institut Fiziologii imeni I. P. Pavlova

(Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov)

Location: Leningrad

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Suborganization: Laboratory of Physiology of Acoustic Analyser  
and office of Electronic Microscopy

Personalities: Ya. A. Al'tman and A. S. Iontov

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni  
I. P. Pavlova, Vol 13, No 2, Mar/Apr 63,  
pp 330-337

Personalities: Academician V. N. Chernigovskiy, director of  
institute and head of the Laboratory of Genral  
Physiology  
Prof I. Kurtsin, assistant director and head of  
the Laboratory of Corticovisceral Physiology  
and Pathology  
Prof F. P. Mayorov, head of the Laboratory of  
the Physiology and Experimental Pathology of  
Higher Nervous Activity  
N. P. Movchan, senior scientific associate  
V. D. Glezer, associate in the Laboratory of  
Visual Analyzer  
"Well-known electrophysiologist" V. Ye. Delovoy,  
head of a laboratory  
Prof A. V. Tonkikh, head of the Laboratory of  
the Vegetative Nervous System and Nerve Tropism  
Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences  
USSR Prof N. G. Kolosov, Head of the Laboratory  
of Morphology  
Prof G. V. Gershuni, head of the Laboratory of  
the Auditory Analyzer  
Prof N. N. Demin, head of the Laboratory of  
Functional Biochemistry of the Nervous System  
Prof V. K. Krasuskly, head of the Laboratory of  
the Physiology and Genetics of Types of Higher  
Nervous Activity  
L. A. Firov, A. I. Schastnyy, scientific associates  
B. V. Pavlov, head of a laboratory (of the evolution  
of the nervous system?)  
Doctor of Biological Sciences G. A. Obratsova

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Prof A. D. Slonim, head of the Ecology Laboratory  
Prof I. A. Baryshnikov, head of the Laboratory  
of the Physiology and Biochemistry of Lactation  
Doctor of Medical Sciences M. M. Kol'tsova,  
head of the Laboratory of the Physiology of the  
Higher Nervous Activity of the Child  
Prof E. Sh. Ayrapet'yanets, head of a laboratory  
(of the internal analyzer?)  
Prof Ye. N. Speranskaya, head of the Laboratory  
of the Physiology of the Endocrine Glands  
A. V. Solov'yev, head of a laboratory  
(of digestion?)

Source: Nauka i Tekhnika, No 5, 1963, pp 28-31

20. Institut Geologii Arktiki

(Institute of Geology of the Arctic)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Nikolay Nikolayevich Urvantsev, head of division  
of the institute

Remarks: Urvantsev was awarded the Order of Lenin for  
successes achieved in the development of geo-  
geological-prospecting works and the discovery  
and prospecting of mineral deposits, by a decree  
of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR of  
29 April 1963.

Source: Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR,  
15 May 63, No 20 (1159), p 517

21. Institut Khimii

(Institute of Chemistry)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR

Suborganization: Laboratory of Organic Synthesis

Personalities: Associates Leevi Kraav and Igor' Stepanov supervise  
the process of purifying raw materials

Remarks: The Laboratory of Organic Synthesis investigates  
methods of obtaining vitamin groups "A" and "B"  
from inexpensive raw materials, such as petroleum,  
gas, and slate.

Source: Sovetskaya Estoniya, 5 May 63, p 2

22. Institut Khimii Silikatov

(Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates)

Location: Leningrad

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Director -- Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR N. Toropov

Source: Pravda, 8 Jul 63, p 2

23. Institut Kibernetiki

(Institute of Cybernetics)

Location: Tbilisi

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR

Personalities V. V. Chavchanidze, director of the Institute (Zarya Vostoka, 25 Apr 63, p 1)  
E. Gomelauri, junior scientific associate; G.  
G. Nakashidze, head of the laboratories (Zarya Vostoka, 26 Apr 63, p 6)

Source: Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka (dates and pages as indicated)

24. Institut Mekhaniki Polimerov

(Institute of the Mechanics of Polymers)

Location: Riga

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR

Personalities: Director -- Academician of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR A. K. Malmeyster

Remarks: Scientists of the institute are to study synthetic materials and find rational methods for their practical application.

Source: Moscow, Nedelya, 19-25 May 63, p 7

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

25. Institut Mozga

(Institute of the Brain)

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Comparative Ontogenesis of the Nervous System

Personalities: V. I. Pilipenko

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Devatel'nosti imeni I. Pavlova, Vol XIII, No 2, Mar/Apr 63, pp 338-351

26. Institut Obshchey i Neorganicheskoy Khimii

(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry)

Location: Odessa, Ulitsa Baranova, 1 (laboratories)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Suborganization: Odessa laboratories includes the Laboratory of Ion Exchange and the Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry of Rare Metals and Physicochemical Methods of Analysis

Source: Pravda Ukrainy, 5 May 63, p 4

27. Institut Pediatrii

(Institute of Pediatrics)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities: Director -- Prof Ol'ga Dmitriyevna Sokolova-Ponomareva, active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Remarks: O. D. Sokolova-Ponomareva is also chief pediatrician of the Ministry of Health USSR.

Source: Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 31 May 63, p 4



28. Institut Radiofiziki i Elektroniki

(Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics)

Location: Ashtarak

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

Source: Zarya Vostoka, 19 Apr 63, p 4

29. Institut Rentenologii i Onkologii

(Institute of Roentgenology and Oncology)

Location: Yerevan

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Remarks: Experimental radiobiology, roentgenology, electronic microscopy, clinical cytology.

Source: Kommunist, 19 Apr 63, p 4

30. Institut Terapii

(Institute of Therapy)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Subordination: Laboratory for Investigating Higher Nervous Activity

Personalities: Doctor of Medical Sciences G. V. Sergeyev; scientific worker G. A. Putan; Laboratory worker I. P. Ivanova; laboratory worker A. T. Ivanova

Remarks: The laboratory is doing a complex study of people suffering from hypertension

Source: Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 15 Mar 63, p 3

31. Institut Tsitologii

(Institute of Cytology)

Location: Leningrad

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Director -- A. Troshin; Prof Yu. Olenov,   
 Doctor of Biological Sciences

Source: Nauka i Tekhnika, No 5, 1963, p 19

32. Institut Zemledeliya i Melioratsii

(Institute of Agriculture and Melioration)

Location: Estonian SSR

Personalities: Director -- Il'mar Yur'yevich Yurisson

Source: Sovetskaya Estoniya, 30 Apr 63, p 3

33. Institut Zoologii i Parazitologii

(Institute of Zoology and Parasitology)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Lithuanian SSR

Personalities: Iozas Leonardovich Manyukas, head of a sector   
 of the institute

Remarks: He was awarded a "Badge of Honor" by the Presidium   
 of the Supreme Soviet USSR for achievements in   
 connection with fulfilling plans for fishing   
 production.

Source: Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 16 Apr 63, p 1

34. Institut Zoologii i Parazitologii

(Institute of Zoology and Parasitology)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR

Suborganizations: Issyk-Kul'biological station

Personalities: Azat Omurzakovich Konurbayev, head of the   
 biological station

Remarks: Konurbayev was awarded the medal "For Working Excellence" by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR in a Decree of 13 April 1963 for successes achieved in fulfilling state plans and public duties for fishing and fishing production in the Kirgiz SSR.

Source: Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 16 Apr 63, p 3

35. Kazakhskiy Gosudarstvennyy Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy Institut  
(Kazakh State Agricultural Institute)

Location: Alma-Ata, 8

Subordination: Ministry of Agriculture Kazakh SSR

Source: Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 26 Apr 63, p 4

36. Kontrol'nyy Institut Meditsinskikh Biologicheskikh Preparatov imeni L. A. Tarasevicha

(Control Institute of Medical Biological Preparations imeni L. A. Tarasevich)

Location: Moscow, G-2, Sivtsev-Vrazhek, 41

Source: Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 26 Mar 63, p 4

37. Leningradskiy Gornyy Institut

(Leningrad Mining Institute)

Personalities: Dmitriy Vasil'yevich Nalivkin, active member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Head of an academic chair of the institute

Remarks: Nalivkin was awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor and the Order of Lenin and "Hammer and Sickle" gold medal for achievements in the discovery and prospecting of mineral deposits, by a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR of 29 April 1963.

Source: Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 20 (1159), 15 May 63, p 516

38. Leningradskiy Gosudarstvenniy Universitet  
(Leningrad State University)  
Location: Leningrad  
Personalities: Ye. S. Kuz'min, head of the Laboratory of Social Psychology  
Source: Voprosy Psikhologii, No 3, 1963, p 181
39. Leningradskiy Peditricheskiy Meditsinskiy Institut  
(Leningrad Pediatrics Medical Institute)  
Location: Leningrad  
Subordination: Ministry of Health RSFSR  
Personalities: Rector -- Docent Ye. P. Semenova  
Docent A. G. Veleviskiy;  
Profs S. S. Mukhin, A. B. Volovik, G. A. Bairov  
Source: Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 14 Jun 63, p 4
40. Minskiy Meditsinskiy Institut  
(Minsk Medical Institute)  
Location: Minsk  
Personalities: Docent of Chair of Faculty Therapy -- Georgiy Ivanovich Sidorenko  
Remarks: A special problem laboratory of cybernetic therapy has been created apparently at the institute, and will work closely with the computer center of Belorussian University. Sidorenko has invented an instrument which analyzes arterial blood pressure and then gives medicine to raise or lower it, depending on the results of the analysis.  
Source: Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 26 Apr 63, p 2

41. Moskovskiy Gosudarstvenniy Universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova

(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Ministry of Higher Education USSR

Suborganizations: Interfaculty Laboratory for the Study of the Problems of Production Control

Personalities: Scientific head of the laboratory -- senior instructor D. Gvishiani Head of the laboratories -- N. Adfel'dt

Remarks: The laboratory will study various problems related to production control, including psychological questions of control work, perfecting the party leadership of production, and administrative skills. It will not duplicate work of institutes studying separate sides of the question, but will synthesize knowledge in the area of production control and fill in the gaps.

Source: Vechernyaya Moskva, 17 Apr 63, p 1

42. Moskovskaya Ordena Lenina Sel'skokhozyaystvennaya Akademiya imeni K. A. Timiryazeva

(Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev)

Location: Moscow, Novoye Shosse, 51

Source: Vechernyaya Moskva, 24 Apr 63, p 4

43. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skaya Allergologicheskaya Laboratoriya

(Scientific Research Allergy Laboratory)

Location: Moscow, V-71, Leninskiy Prospekt, 10, korpus 13

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Source: Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 26 Mar 63, p 4

44. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Energeticheskiy Institut  
(Scientific Research Power Engineering Institute)  
Subordination: Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR  
Personalities: P. A. Matevosyan, director  
Source: Zarya Vostoka, 24 Apr 63, p 1
45. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Energeticheskiy Institut  
(Scientific Research Power Engineering Institute)  
Subordination: Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR  
Personalities: Prof A. S. Ali-Zade, director  
Source: Zarya Vostoka, 24 Apr 63, p 1
46. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Aviatsionnoy Tekhnologii  
(Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Technology)  
Personalities: Aleksandr Vasil'yevich Petrov  
Source: Kosmosmol'skaya Pravda, 28 Apr 63, p 4
47. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Energetiki  
(Scientific Research Institute of Power Engineering)  
Subordination: Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR  
Personalities: Prof P. G. Shengelia, director  
Source: Zarya Vostoka, 24 Apr 63, p 1

48. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Kurortologii i Fizicheskikh Metodov Lecheniya

(Scientific Research Institute of Health Resort Science and Physical Methods of Therapy)

Subordination: Ministry of Public Health Armenian SSR

Suborganization: Physical-chemical laboratory

Personalities: O. Bozoyan, head of the laboratory; L. Darbinyan, junior scientific associate

Remarks: The laboratory is studying the physicochemical properties of the mineral waters and therapeutic muds and soils of Armenia.

Source: Kommunist, 11 Apr 63, p 3

49. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Rezinovoy Promyshlennosti

(Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)

Location: Moscow

Remarks: High molecular compound chemistry, natural and synthetic rubber technology, chemical production machines and apparatuses.

Source: Moskovskaya Pravda, 23 Apr 63, p 4

50. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institute Selektzii i Semenovodstva Khlopchatnika

(Scientific Research Institute of the Selection and Seed Growing of Cotton)

Personalities: Head of the laboratories -- Doctor of Biological Sciences A. D. Dadabayev

Source: Pravda Vostoka, 25 Apr 63, p 4

51. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Rentgenoradiologicheskiy Institut

(Scientific Research Roentgenoradiological Institute)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Ministry of Health RSFSR

Suborganizations: Organizational and Methodical Division

Personalities: Prof M. Yakhnich, director of the Division  
Prof I. G. Lagunova, director of the Institute

Source: Zdravookhraneniye Rossiyskoy Federatsii, No 5,  
May 63, pp 11-14

52. Ob'yedinenniy Institut Yadernykh Issledovaniy

(Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

Location: Dubna

Personalities: Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences  
USSR G. N. Flerov; Young scientist -- Y. D.  
Donets, V. A. Shchegolev, and V. A. Yermakov.  
In the Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions the  
heavy isotope of the 102d element with the mass  
number 256 has been synthesized for the first  
time. This was done by bombarding a target of  
uranium-238 with a powerful flux of accelerated  
neon -- 22 ions. The half-life of the newly  
discovered isotope is about 8 seconds. This  
work, which was carried out by young scientists  
Donets, Shchegolev, and Yermakov, under the  
leadership of Flerov, is a part of the program  
in the synthesis and study of the properties of  
new super-heavy nuclei being conducted at the  
present time in the Laboratory of Nuclear  
Reactions.

Source: Leninskoye Znamya, 2 Jun 63, p 3



53. Odesskiy Institut Glaznykh Bolezney imeni V. P. Filatova  
(Odessa Institute of Eye Diseases imeni V. P. Filatov)  
Location: Odessa  
Personalities: Director -- Nedezhda Aleksandrovna Puchkovskaya  
Source: Meditinskaya Gazeta, 19 Mar 63, p 2
54. Pedagogicheskiy Institut  
(Pedagogical Institute)  
Location: Yaroslavl'  
Suborganizations: Chair of Physiology of Humans and Animals  
Personalities: V. Ya. Rusin  
Source: Fiziologicheskiy Zhurnal SSSR imeni I. M. Sechenova,  
Vol 49, No 5, May 63, pp 632-638
55. Tartu Gosudarstvenniy Universitet  
(Tartu State University)  
Location: Tartu  
Subordination: Ministry of Higher Education USSR  
Personalities: Docent Ernst Iokhannesovich Raudam, head of the  
Chair of Neurology  
E. I. Raudam, head of the Chair of Neurology and  
"a leading specialist in the area of neuropath-  
ology and neurosurgery," was elected to the  
Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR  
Source: Meditinskaya Gazeta, 19 Mar 63, p 1

56. Tashkentskiy Farmatsevticheskiy Institut

(Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute)

Location: Tashkent, Karl Marx Street, 103

Subordination: Ministry of Public Health Ozbek SSR

Remarks: Pharmacology, hygiene-microbiology, botany,  
physics and mathematics, technology, galenicals,  
and analytic, inorganic, physicochemical, bio-  
logical, and forensic chemistry

Source: Pravda Vostoka, 24 Apr 63, p 4

57. Tsentral'niy Institut Gematologii i Perelivaniya Krovi

(Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Ministry of Health RSFSR

Personalities: Director -- Docent A. Kiselev

Source: Meditinskaya Gazeta, 22 Mar 63, p 3

58. Tsentral'nyy Institut Kurortologii i Fizioterapii

(Central Institute of Health Resorts and Physical Therapy)

Location: Moscow

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Climatic Physiology

Personalities: L. V. Serova

Source: Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR imeni I. M. Sechenova,  
Vol 49, No 5, May 63, pp 639-642

59. Tsentral'niy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut L'nyanoy Promyshlen-  
nosti

(Central Scientific Research Institute of the Linseed Industry)

Personalities: Director -- Kazuvayev

Source: Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, No 22, 1 Jun 63, p 31

60. Turkmenskiy Gosudarstvenniy Sel'skokhozyaystvenniy Institut  
(Turkmen State Agricultural Institute)

Personalities: Rector of the institute -- Prof A. Rustamov

Source: Turkmenskaya Iskra, 5 May 63, p 4

61. Ukrainskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Rybnogo Khozyaystva  
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Fishing)

Personalities: Director -- V. A. Murin

Source: Pravda Ukrainy, 25 Apr 63, p 4

62. Volgogradskiy Meditsinskiy Institut  
(Volgograd Medical Institute)

Location: Volgograd

Personalities: Head of the Chair of Faculty Surgery Grigoriy Solomonovich Toprover; Deputy head of the Chair of Faculty Surgery V. I. Yefet

Source: Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 28 May 63, p 1

63. Vsesoyuzniy Institut Lekarstvennykh i Aromaticheskikh Rasteniy  
(All-Union Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants)

Personalities: Director -- P. Kondratenko L. Sklyarevskiy, head of the Scientific-Organizational Division

Source: Izvestiya, 13 Jul 63, p 4

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

64. Vsesoyuzniy Institut Mekhanizatsii Sel'skogo Khozyaystva  
(All-Union Institute of the Mechanization of Agriculture)  
Suborganizations: Siberian Branch of the institute, located in  
Novosibirsk  
Personalities: B. Pavlov, director of Siberian Branch  
Remarks: The Siberian Branch has a Cybernetics Laboratory  
Source: Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 16 Jul 63, p 2
65. Vsesoyuznyy Institut Nauchnoy i Tekhnicheskoy Informatsii  
(All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information)  
Location: Moscow, D-219, Baltiyakaya Ulitsa, 14, Tel  
D 7-54-16  
Subordination: State Committee for Coordination of Scientific  
Research Work USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR  
Remarks: Contains the following sectors: Sector of Development of Scientific-Methodical Bases of Information for Machine Building; Sector of Development of Scientific-Methodological Bases of Information for Electrical Engineering; Classification of Scientific-Technical Literature of USSR and National Democratic Countries; Reference Information and Deposits; Radioengineering and Electrocommunications; Automatics and Telemechanics; Theoretical and Nuclear Physics; Automobile and City Transport, Organic Technology (in the speciality "Synthesis and Technology of Organic Substance").  
Source: Vechernyaya Moskva, 1 May 63, p 4

66. Vsesoyuzni Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Geologorazvedochiniy Neftyanii Institut (VNIGI)

(All-Union Scientific Research Geological Prospecting Petroleum Institute)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Ministry of Geology and Mineral Conservation USSR

Personalities: Director -- Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences S. Maksimov

Source: Nedelya, No 27, 1963, p 5

67. Vsesoyuzniy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Khlopkovodstva

(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Growing)

Location: Uzbekistan

Personalities: P. M. Bodrov, deputy director

Source: Pravda Vostoka, 20 Apr 63, p 3

68. Vsesoyuzniy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy i Proyektno-Konstruktorskiy Institut Metallurgicheskogo Mashinostroyeniya

(All-Union Scientific Research and Design Construction Institute of Metallurgical Machine Building)

Personalities: A. Burov, A. Gurevich, A. Maskileyson were awarded Lenin Prizes for the development of a standard high-speed continuous furnace unit for welding tubing

Source: Moskovskaya Pravda, 28 Apr 63, p 3

69. Vychislite'niy Tsentr

(Computer Center)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR

Personalities: Head of the laboratory of the center -- Candidate of Physico mathematical Sciences K. F. Shirinov

Source: Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 27 Apr 63, p 4

70. Vysokogorniy Geofizicheskiy Institut

(Alpine Geophysics Institute)

Personalities: Prof Georgiy Konstantinovich Sulakvelidze,  
director Varden Sergeyevich Chitadze - asso-  
ciate

Source: Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 29 Apr 63, p 4

\* \* \*

UNCLASSIFIED  
Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

7 September 2004

Ms. Roberta Schoen  
Deputy Director for Operations  
Defense Technical Information Center  
7725 John J. Kingman Road  
Suite 0944  
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Dear Ms. Schoen:

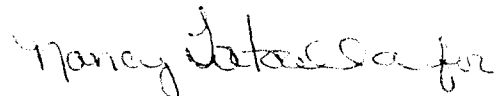
In February of this year, DTIC provided the CIA Declassification Center with a referral list of CIA documents held in the DTIC library. This referral was a follow on to the list of National Intelligence Surveys provided earlier in the year.

We have completed a declassification review of the "Non-NIS" referral list and include the results of that review as Enclosure 1. Of the 220 documents identified in our declassification database, only three are classified. These three are in the Release in Part category and may be released to the public once specified portions of the documents are removed. Sanitization instructions for these documents are included with Enclosure 1.

In addition to the documents addressed in Enclosure 1, 14 other documents were unable to be identified. DTIC then provided the CDC with hard copies of these documents in April 2004 for declassification review. The results of this review are provided as Enclosure 2.

We at CIA greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter. Should you have any questions concerning this letter and for coordination of any further developments, please contact Donald Black of this office at (703) 613-1415.

Sincerely,



Sergio N. Alcivar  
Chief, CIA Declassification Center,  
Declassification Review and Referral  
Branch

Enclosures:

1. Declassification Review of CIA Documents at DTIC (with sanitization instructions for 3 documents)
2. Declassification Status of CIA Documents (hard copy) Referred by DTIC (with review processing sheets for each document)

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## Processing of OGA-Held CIA Documents

The following CIA documents located at DTIC were reviewed  
by CIA and declassification guidance has been provided.

OGA Doc ID	Job Num	Box	Fldr	Doc	Doc ID	Document Title	Pub Date	Pages	Decision	Proc Date
AD0333357	78-03117A	187	1	24	4083	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (6)	12/4/1962	94	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD03333955	78-03117A	190	1	20	4197	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (7)	1/15/1963	100	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD03344986	78-03117A	194	1	1	4341	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (8)	3/5/1963	129	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD03353307	78-03117A	196	1	2	4421	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (9)	3/19/1963	85	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD03363305	78-03117A	199	1	14	4550	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (10)	4/24/1963	99	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD03373360	78-03117A	203	1	2	4702	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (11)	6/13/1963	65	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0338686	78-03117A	205	1	41	4816	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (12)	7/18/1963	67	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0342004	78-03117A	208	1	24	4913	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (13)	8/21/1963	89	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
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AD0343989	78-03117A	213	1	12	5111	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (15)	10/18/1963	58	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
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